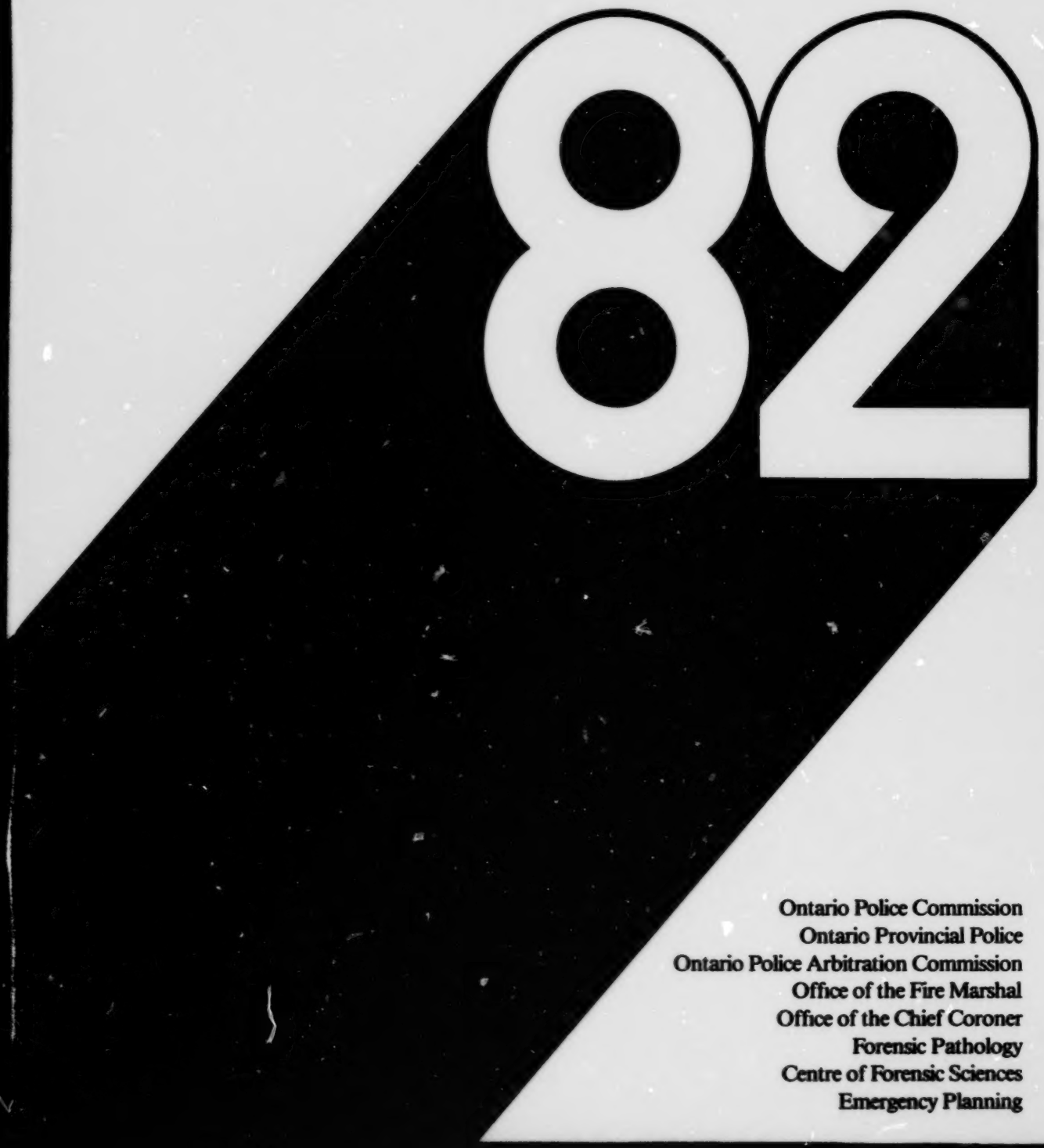
Ontario

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Annual Report 1982



Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission
Office of the Fire Marshal
Office of the Chief Coroner
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Emergency Planning

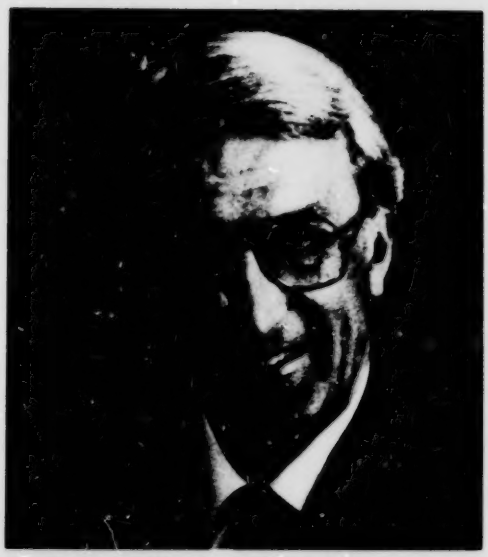
85-0386/

Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General

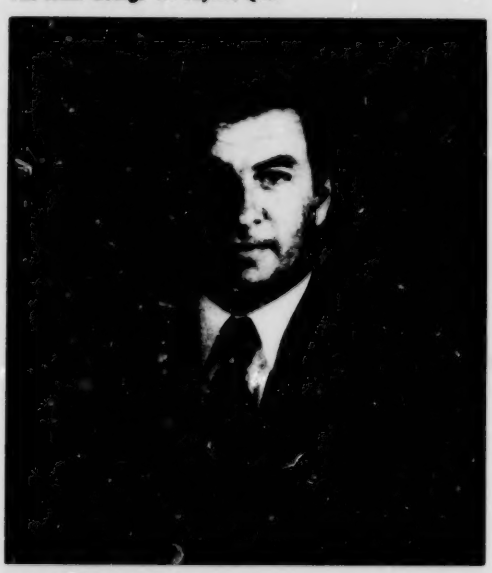
Year ending December 31, 1982

The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General

R.M. McLeod, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General



The Hon. George W. Taylor, Q.C.

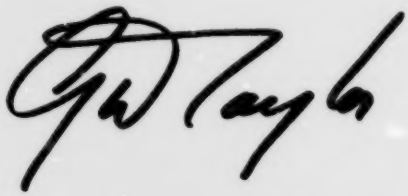


R.M. McLeod, Q.C.

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the eleventh annual report of the Ministry
of the Solicitor General.



The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General.

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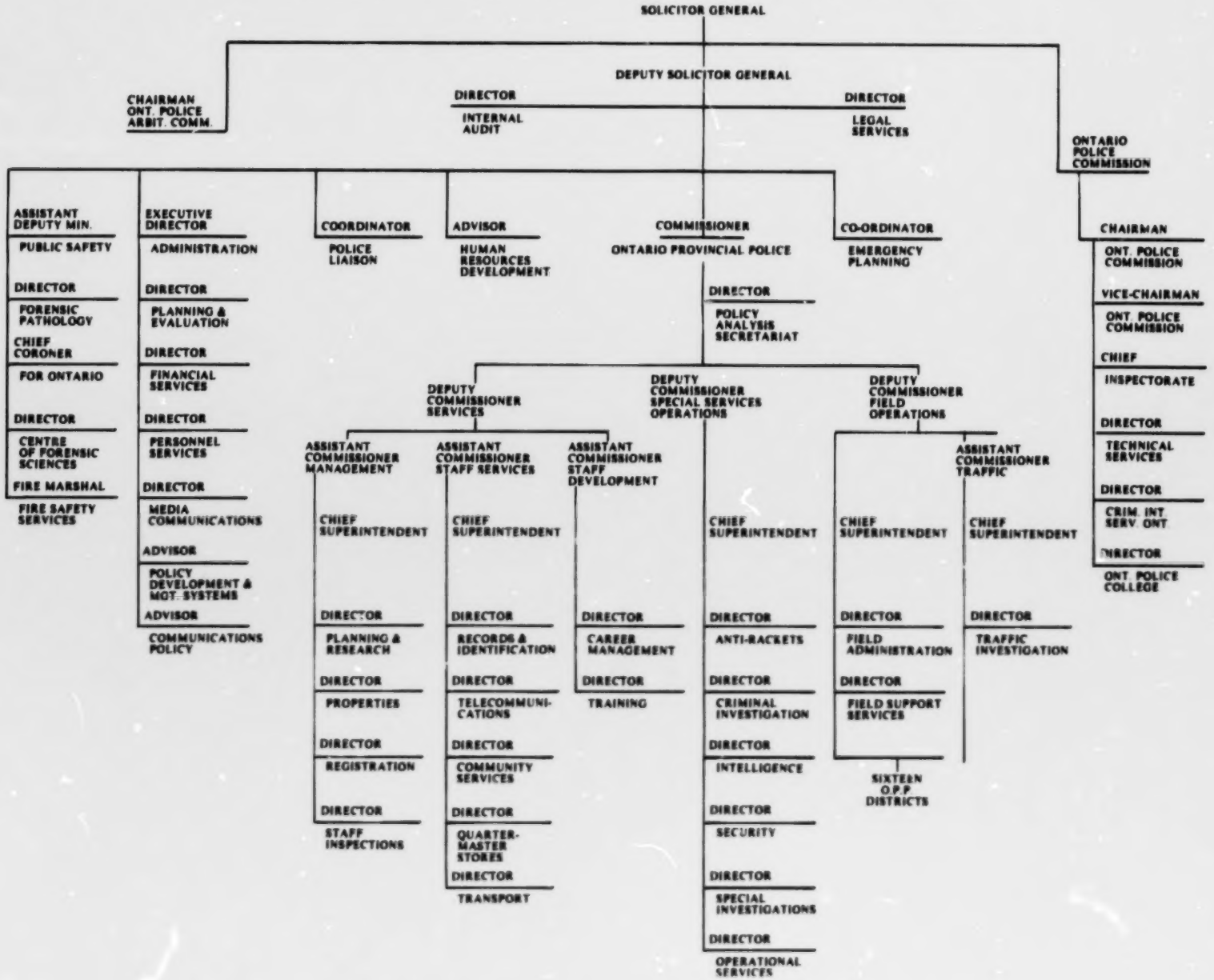
ORGANIZATION CHART, MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL, 1982



The Ministry

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario is responsible for law enforcement and public safety in the province. In fulfilment of this responsibility, the Ministry provides the following services: supervision of police services and training throughout the province; a provincial police force with expertise in criminal and traffic law enforcement; specialized scientific criminal analysis; the maintenance of an adequate standard of fire safety services in the province; the determination of causes of death in unusual circumstances; forensic pathology services, and the planning of emergency services.

ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

The Ontario Police Commission provides assistance in co-ordinating the work and training of police forces throughout the province and has regulatory and investigative powers across Ontario. OPC staff maintains a system of statistical records and conducts research studies of criminal activities and related law-enforcement matters. The Commission also operates the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, Ontario, and a criminal intelligence service.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE

It is the duty of the OPP to preserve the peace, in those areas under their jurisdiction, to prevent crime and offences against the laws of Ontario and the criminal laws of Canada and to apprehend criminals, offenders, and others who may be lawfully taken into custody. The Police Act also provides that the OPP may furnish policing assistance to a municipality at the request of the Ontario Police Commission, the local police board or committee, or the Crown Attorney.

PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES

In addition to policing, there are a number of other services related to public safety for which the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible: — the Office of the Chief Coroner, the Forensic Pathology Branch, the Centre of Forensic Sciences and the Office of the Fire Marshal.

The Office of the Chief Coroner. The coroner system is responsible for investigating and, if required, conducting public inquiries into the circumstances surrounding sudden, unexplained or unexpected deaths in order to determine in each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased died.

Forensic Pathology. The role of this agency is to assist in determining the reason for and the mechanism of death in unusual circumstances through the application of forensic pathology. It provides an advisory service to police, coroners and pathologists in the province; develops training programs in forensic pathology; and carries out forensic pathological examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Centre of Forensic Sciences. The Centre carries out scientific investigations of cases involving injuries or deaths in unusual circumstances and in crimes against persons or property. It provides evidence to law-enforcement officers, Crown Attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies. Its scientific examination, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials are vital to the effective maintenance of law and order.

Office of the Fire Marshal. The function of this office is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under the Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administrative Division provides management, resource planning and allocation, maintains fiscal controls, supplies analytical and specialized support services. It facilitates and evaluates the achievement of ministry objectives through management processes, and provides all agencies and programs with financial, personnel, communications, and administrative services.

Complete details of all ministry programs can be found in reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages.

The Ministry Office

THE MINISTRY OFFICE

The Ministry Office is responsible for directing and co-ordinating the affairs of the ministry. It is made up of a ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small support staff.

The Ministry Office staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the ministry, including Legal Services, Police Liaison, Auditing, and Human Resources, and Administration. Their functions and activities are described as follows:

LEGAL BRANCH

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all levels of the ministry. The branch assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the ministry before courts and tribunals. All legislation, Regulations and Orders-in-Council are prepared by the branch.

Major projects and responsibilities of the branch for 1982 include:

(1) Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Members of the branch were heavily involved in preparing materials and delivering seminars on the Charter of Rights on behalf of the Ontario Police Commission. Lectures were given to over 900 police officers, the majority of whom were in a training or supervisory capacity, as well as to RCMP railway police, natural resources conservation officers, immigration officers, justices of the peace, crown attorneys, members of boards of commissioners of police, law and security community college instructors, law students and ministry staff. These lectures were delivered in Thunder Bay, Brockville, Belleville, Barrie, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury, Timmins, the Ontario Police College, Chatham, Windsor, Toronto, and Point Pelee Provincial Park. There is an on-going need for legal opinions and advice as charter issues continue to arise.

(2) Young Offenders Act.

Parliament enacted the Young Offenders Act in July, 1982 to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act. It was anticipated that the Young Offenders Act would come into force in late 1983, and extensive planning and preparation was necessary on the part of police forces. Members of the branch have been centrally involved in preparing appropriate training seminars for the police on behalf of the Ontario Police Commission. Also, the branch has been primarily responsible for ministry representation on all interministerial committees dealing with the implementation of the new Act.

There has also been significant liaison with the federal government, specifically assistance and participation in the preparation of training materials, including the production of a video tape designed to identify changes in the new act, and participation in a national education seminar.

(3) Fire Code.

The first portion of the Fire Code came into force in November, 1981. Members of the branch are involved in the development and drafting of further portions of the Fire Code under the auspices of the Fire Marshal. When completed, the Ontario Fire Code will contain a comprehensive set of rules governing fire safety standards in existing buildings and applying uniformly across Ontario. Lawyers have played a significant role in the development and administration of the Fire Code and have lectured to fire fighters regarding enforcement.

(4) Emergency Planning and Response.

Lawyers with the branch are involved in the preparation of legislation respecting emergency planning and response at the municipal and provincial levels. On June 30, 1932, Bill 167 (Emergency Plans Act) received first reading in the Legislature of Ontario. The legislation is designed to place municipal emergency planning on a sound legal footing and coordinate it with provincial planning. Extensive consultation with municipalities, groups and persons took place both before and after the bill received first reading. Enactment of the legislation is planned for 1983, with a view to providing an improved legislative framework for planning and responding to emergencies.

(5) Revision of the Police Act.

A committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Legal Services held numerous meetings to discuss the policy issues involved in a complete updating of the Police Act. Representatives of the police community, namely the municipal police authorities, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and the Police Association of Ontario have been involved, together with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario. After specific proposals are developed and refined, broader public consultation will take place.

(6) Police holsters.

The regulation under the Police Act was amended to permit the use of secure (open) holsters by police with the approval of the Ontario Police Commission. The change followed a broad study and pilot project by the Ontario Police Commission to examine safety, effectiveness and other relevant features. It was concluded that the newer holsters have superior features and that the option to adopt them should be available. Consequently, the law relating to holsters was amended.

(7) Litigation.

Members of the branch have been particularly active in representing the ministry before administrative tribunals, such as the Workmen's Compensation Board, inquests, Human Rights Commission hearings, private investigator and security guard licence hearings and appeals, and grievance arbitrations. Members act as counsel to the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer and the Registrar of Private Investigators and Security Guards.

(8) Store Closing Law.

The branch administers the Retail Business Holidays Act, which requires most stores to close on Sundays and eight other public holidays. Numerous inquiries and requests for advice are received from police, crown attorneys, municipalities and members of the public. A concerted effort was made in 1982 to improve enforcement of the legislation. As a result, higher fines were levied by the courts in many cases, and flagrant violations of the law were curbed. The Ontario Court of Appeal, in two judgments, has upheld the original intent of the legislation. Also, more severe fines have assisted in obtaining uniform and effective enforcement and ensuring that the spirit as well as the letter of the law is respected.

(9) Training and Development.

Members of the branch are involved in training and development courses for police officers and fire fighters and lecture extensively in this regard. There has been an escalating demand for more legal advice and information, both with respect to the enactment of new laws and the updating of old laws. Legal comments of interest to police are provided to the Ontario Police Commission for publication in the bi-monthly newsletter or other distribution. The branch has assisted various programs of the ministry with respect to the implementation of recent legislation, including the Inflation Restraint Act, the Children's Law Reform Amendment Act, and recent amendments to the Highway Traffic Act and the Motorized Snow Vehicles Act.

(10) Freedom of Information and Privacy Legislation.

The branch has been active in co-ordinating the ministry's response to the federal Freedom of Information legislation that is expected to come into force in 1983. Members are also involved in the preparation of ministry submissions with respect to proposals for provincial legislation in the same field.

(11) Ontario Humane Society.

The Ontario Humane Society has a legal responsibility respecting enforcement of the laws relating to cruelty to animals. A member of the branch participated in a general study and review of the activities and operations of the society. The report led to an in-depth study by a firm of consultants and, after their report has been fully analyzed and discussed with interested parties, amendments to the governing legislation are likely.

POLICE LIAISON CO-ORDINATOR

The primary responsibility of the Police Liaison Co-ordinator is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister and programme managers on implementation of policy and major issues requiring law enforcement expertise. He is to assess, recommend and provide advice concerning law enforcement-related problems and implementation of legislative amendments.

He provides to the Minister and Deputy Minister information on current and/or anticipated problems within the public safety and law enforcement fields which may require the development of procedural alternatives. He maintains close liaison with senior personnel of the Ontario Provincial Police, regional and municipal police forces and programme managers of the ministry. He receives enquiries and complaints from the public and acts when required as an intermediary between the public, the ministry and police forces in the province.

The Police Liaison Co-ordinator represents the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the following committees:

Ontario Native Council on Justice
Interministerial Committee on Native Affairs
Cabinet Committee on Native Affairs (nominee)
Interministerial Committee — Multicultural Contacts Network
Metropolitan Toronto Committee on Race Relations and Policing
Staff Working Group to Cabinet Committee on Race Relations
Cabinet Committee on Race Relations (nominee)
Interministerial Committee on Remands
Interministerial Committee on Child Abuse

On some occasions, there is need for his involvement in the following areas:

Freedom of Information Committee
Indian Policing Agreement
Municipal Policing
Delivery of Police Services

In addition to the above mentioned committees, he is also the Police Management Representative for the Ontario Provincial Police on the Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee.

He ensures the most efficient use of ministry resources and enhances lines of communication between the various policing authorities.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

The Human Resources Development Program was established in response to a desire to have an environment where ministry employees would be able to contribute fully to the achievement of the ministry's objectives, while they gained personal satisfaction and had opportunities to grow and develop at work.

Human Resources Development concerns itself with the effective development of human potential through training, counselling, individual support and equality of access to all growth opportunities.

Responsibility for the program rests with the Human Resources Development Advisor who reports to the Deputy Minister. The office also includes the Affirmative Action Program Manager and Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator.

The Human Resources Development Advisor makes internal policy recommenda-

tions to the Deputy Minister, and co-ordinates the design, implementation, and evaluation of the office's programs. The Advisor is a member of the ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee, a member of the negotiating team for the Indian Policing Agreement, and responsible for the implementation in 1982 of Performance Reporting.

As a trained counsellor, the Advisor offered career, academic, and personal counselling to all staff of the ministry, as well as consultation to managers in relation to staff and individual concerns and problems.

In accordance with the directive on Affirmative Action for Women Crown Employees, a successful on-the-job training program enabled women to gain experience in female under-represented areas. The ministry was able to access funds for such training from Management Board's Affirmative Action Incentive Fund. Numerical planning targets which are minimum targets for improving women's representation in under-represented categories, modules and levels were established for the ministry.

The ministry's data base was updated with the annual Affirmative Action report being published and distributed.

Visits on behalf of the Human Resources Development Office were made to the regions.

Assistance was given to regional information workshops presented by the Affirmative Action Council of the Ontario Government.

A close liaison was maintained with the Personnel Services Branch in relation to job recruitment and staff training.

The Human Resources Development Office has an Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee and five task forces to assist the office in setting up support systems for ministry employees. Working on the committee and task forces is a development experience and provides job enrichment for the employees involved. The Advisory Committee and task forces are co-ordinated by the Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator.

The office offered an 'Effective Speaking Course' in 1982. Regional information workshops were held in Barrie and Long Sault.

The Workshop Task Force members offered lunch hour sessions to employees in the ministry. Topics included 'Applying for a job'; 'Health and fitness', and 'Investments'. Film viewings were also arranged. Through the efforts of the Scanner Task Force members, the bi-monthly newsletter 'Scanner', was published and distributed with a new format. The newsletter ensures employees are made aware of the Human Resources Development Program, career training and ministry activities. Communication was kept open to the Regional Offices by means of a news package sent throughout the year.

INTERNAL AUDIT BRANCH

Internal Auditing provides assistance to the Deputy Minister and other ministry managers in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. The objectives are:

- to provide assurance to management that control processes are satisfactory or that improvements are necessary;
- to provide timely reporting of potential problems or issues in respect to control;
- to provide recommendations which lead to constructive change.

The branch's responsibilities include: the evaluation of ministry-wide financial and corporate control processes; the protection of public funds and assets in care of the ministry; observation of the extent of the ministry's compliance with governing legislation and policies; and verification of the accuracy and reliability of financial and managerial data developed throughout the ministry, including the audit of electronic data processing systems as necessary.

Audit coverage in 1982 consisted of 11 major audits — nine operations of the Ontario Provincial Police, one branch of the Ontario Police Commission, and one section of the Administration Division. In addition, nine audits of a financial, administrative, or investigative nature were completed.

STATUTES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Department Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1955

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

The Emergency Plans Act, 1983

Ontario Police Commission

S. MacGrath, Chairman
J.P. MacBeth, Q.C., Vice-Chairman
W.T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member
T.A. Hockin, Ph.D., Member
R. Gerstein, Ph.D., Member

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Ontario Police Commission is the agency of the Ontario Government mandated, under the Police Act, to ensure the viability and adequacy of policing in Ontario.

In the Province of Ontario, there are 127 police forces, with an aggregated authorized strength of 13,059 police officers. Additionally, there is the deployed Ontario Provincial Police Force, with an authorized strength of 4,182 police officers. In the calendar year 1982, policing in Ontario cost approximately $890 million dollars, with approximately $109 million dollars of this amount being provided to the municipal and regional forces by way of grants from the provincial treasury.

The Ontario Police Commission was established in 1962, by an amendment to the Police Act. Responsibilities of the Ontario Police Commission are contained in Section 42, Chapter 381 of the Police Act (R.S.O. 1980), and the regulations thereunder.

ROLE OF THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

The functions of the Ontario Police Commission are carried out through the following activities:

Inspectorate Services

The Inspectorate Services Branch provides for annual assessments and reviews of all police forces in the province to ascertain their adequacy, efficiency and suitability of equipment and premises, qualifications of personnel, and policies and procedures. Additionally, Inspectorate Services continues to provide advice, assistance and guidance to Chiefs of Police and municipal police authorities, and to conduct investigations into the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of police forces.

Intelligence Services

The Intelligence Services Branch has the capability to provide assistance for surveillance and communications to the intelligence units of the member police forces of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario (C.I.S.O.). The branch accommodates the C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau which co-ordinates the fight against organized crime in the province.

Administrative Technology

The Administrative Technology (general support services) section maintains crime statistics and other enforcement-related information on police budgets and resources data. Studies are conducted, upon request of forces and/or their governing authority, of police workload, manpower deployment, and administrative and support systems and procedures.

Technical Services

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces in the areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications. The branch also provides operations support, co-ordinates

planning and research and maintains a library of police-related studies and information.

Police Training and Career Development

Under the direction of the commission, the Ontario Police College (situated in Aylmer, Ontario) provides a complete training program for all police forces in the province, from probationary constable through to supervisory and management levels. The commission maintains active liaison with the Canadian Police College, and serves on its advisory committee. Leadership and advice are given in relation to hiring, training, promotion and career development of police personnel and civilian employees of all police forces in Ontario.

Citizens Complaints

Quasi-judicial Functions

This unit investigates complaints, against police, from citizens in the province who are not satisfied with the results of investigations of their complaints by the local police force and local governing authority. Complaints cannot be made directly to the Ontario Police Commission until the first two avenues of investigation are exhausted. The Ontario Police Commission investigation of complaints no longer applies to the Metropolitan Toronto area, as it is now served by an independent Public Complaints Commissioner.

Fulfilling its quasi-judicial function, under Section 58 of the Police Act, the commission conducts hearings and investigations — on the conduct of, or performance of duties by, any police officer, special constable, or by-law enforcement officer; on the administration of the force; on the system of policing in any municipality; on the policing needs of any municipality. Additionally, the commission hears, and disposes of, appeals by members of police forces, in accordance with the Police Act and the prescribed regulations.

Traffic Safety Research and Co-ordination

This unit was established to coordinate the commission's efforts to improve traffic safety programs throughout the province. Through this unit, the commission works closely with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ontario Traffic Conference in developing long-term strategies for reducing injuries and deaths on our streets and highways. Through membership in the Ontario Traffic Safety Council, the commission recommends legislative and policy changes to the Solicitor General.

INSPECTORATE SERVICES

Since the 1981 reorganization of Inspectorate Services, all of the municipal and regional police forces in the province have been inspected.

The Inspectorate is composed of a chief and six services officers, one of whom was appointed specifically to cover the police forces in northern Ontario.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the branch are to respond to the rapid changes that are occurring within the police community of Ontario. In general terms, these objectives are:

- increased contact with the municipal and regional police forces, and related groups or individuals in each municipality, such as boards of commissioners of police, committees of council, crown attorneys, and the public, as necessary;
- improved accountability, by the Ontario Police Commission, to the public in general and the police community in particular;

- a wider range of services and facilities in the form of policy development, guidelines, position papers and increased involvement in programs and projects of concern to the police forces.

FUNCTIONS

The primary function of the branch is to monitor and audit police forces, to ensure that calls for service receive adequate response. The implications of this task are wide-ranging and complex, and extend from detailed studies of police operations to projections for the future. A considerable amount of time is spent investigating the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of police forces.

During the year 1982, the Inspectorate Branch accelerated its activities with formal inspections and many interim visits. This resulted in the Inspectorate gathering a detailed knowledge of the strengths and weaknesses of the various forces. It uses this knowledge to improve policing throughout the province, and in its exercise of its consultation and advice responsibilities.

After each formal inspection, a written report is made to the Chief of Police and the governing authority, commenting on the operation of the force and making recommendations. The report also comments on the implementation of recommendations from previous inspections. It is the decision of the governing authority whether or not to release the report.

ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNOLOGY

The Administrative Technology section serves as an extension to the Inspectorate Branch in particular and other support services programs in general.

During 1982, the section carried out 10 workload/resources studies to supplement the Inspectorate Services officers in their activities in municipal police forces. Where a study of workload and related deployment of police personnel was requested, the Administrative Technology section provided computer-assisted facilities such as:

- gathering, compiling and analyzing information relating to the volume and frequency of incoming workload in the subject police forces;
- analyzing the police personnel resources and system of deployment to cope with the workload;
- developing alternative or modified deployment systems to maximize police capability.

Further improvements were added to the system during 1982 to facilitate a complete analysis of patrol officer activity.

Other services include advice and assistance relating to records management practices, standard forms and work simplification techniques.

For the eighth consecutive year, the Ontario Police Commission Budget and Resources Information System provided computer-based management information packages to municipal police forces, police governing authorities and other government agencies. This information system provides a wide range of comparative information relating to budgets, personnel and other resources, service levels and organization. Thus, each participating police force and governing authority is able to compare its costs, resources and service levels with other forces throughout the province.

INFORMATION PROCESSING

During 1982, the Ontario Police Commission expanded its automated text processing to further increase its capability, to cope with the agency's workload during continuing staff and budget constraints. The success of this equip-

ment has prompted further exploitation of the system to automate other manual processes, such as productivity/activity schedules, and certain referencing systems. Further refinements are planned for 1983.

SOFT BODY ARMOUR

The task of co-ordinating the program for the production, testing and supply of approximately 17,000 protective vests to police officers throughout Ontario was completed in 1982. The 50-percent subsidy, provided by the Ontario government, aided substantially in providing the police forces with an enhanced level of protection for their officers.

OPEN-STYLE HOLSTERS

In 1980, Judge John Greenwood prepared a report on the use of firearms by police officers. Judge Greenwood was impressed by gun holsters designed so that a revolver cannot be removed from the holster unless released by a "thumb break" by the person wearing the holster. Through the use of a locking mechanism, the firearm will not be dislodged during pursuit of a suspect or during a scuffle. The safety holster also fits snugly to the body so that it will not hinder active police duties.

The design of these new holsters, however, requires that the butt of the revolver be exposed to public view. The holsters were therefore unavailable in Ontario to police by virtue of a regulation under the Police Act which provides — "The revolver shall be carried in a holster with a full flap cover, or be otherwise concealed".

Judge Greenwood recommended that the new, secure holster be tried on an experimental basis. As a result, 38 police forces were authorized, by the Ontario Police Commission, to use the new safety holsters on a trial basis. The study was carried out under the auspices of the Ontario Police Commission; all groups within the police community were represented. The report strongly favoured the new holsters, for the safety of the officers and of the public.

The amended regulation still permits a holster that is covered by a full flap. The other option, where the police governing authority applies to the Ontario Police Commission and gets approval, is to adopt the open, secure, safety type of holster.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

FUNCTION

In general terms, the Intelligence Services Branch has three primary functions. These are:

- the provision and maintenance of a province-wide intelligence radio network, for the exclusive use of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario (C.I.S.O.) member forces. Financial assistance to Joint Force Operations in areas of rental cars, telephone costs, interpreters, etc.;
- training in the various aspects of organized crime. The investigation of this threat is provided for Ontario police force personnel at several levels;
- financial assistance and the supply of support staff, housing and equipment to support the Provincial Bureau of C.I.S.O.

ORGANIZATION

There are 11 members of the branch. One is responsible for the first and second functions. The 10 remaining are attached to the Provincial Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario, which is housed at the Ontario Police Commission. Five are computer terminal operators (two of these five have language interpreter capabilities in Italian

and Greek). Two are file reviewers, two are analysts, and one has record keeping and clerical duties.

The above services are supplemented by seven police officers (intelligence specialists) on secondment to the Provincial Bureau from C.I.S.O. forces.

ACTIVITIES

The C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for the 28 member forces. In addition to the Ontario Police Commission support staff (11), it includes seven members of Ontario police forces, as mentioned previously. These officers operate the bureau under the direction of the governing body, C.I.S.O., which is made up of the heads of the 28 police forces and the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and one member of the Ontario Police Commission. The Liaison Program instituted by the Provincial Bureau in 1982 has resulted in greater communication between C.I.S.O. intelligence units and an increased flow of intelligence information.

The three Federal and three Provincial computer terminals in the Provincial Bureau continue to increase the workload by facilitating the rapid retrieval of information for C.I.S.O. forces.

Joint Forces Operations across the province continue to be the main generators of intelligence data and their numbers show no sign of decreasing in the foreseeable future.

Once again, the Joint Force Operation concept has proven to be *the* weapon in dealing with organized crime. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years have assisted greatly in putting into service teams of police officers which are very professional and sophisticated. A great number of arrests and charges have accrued as well as revealing the extent of organized crime in the province.

The 1982 training commitment was fulfilled through training sessions in:

- Basic Organized Crime
- Analysis
- Senior Officers Familiarization
- Technical Surveillance Courses
- Physical Surveillance Courses

These were attended by 140 candidates, bringing the program total from April 1, 1977 to December 31, 1982 to 914 members of agencies associated with C.I.S.O.

In addition to the intelligence courses, a demonstrated need saw the branch becoming involved in the setting up of a series of emergency response co-ordination seminars being conducted for all police forces in this province dealing with the planning for emergency situations such as hostage taking, armed barricaded persons, etc.

Commencing in 1980 and continuing to December 31, 1982, eight seminars were held at the Ontario Police College which saw 459 senior officers from the municipal and regional forces and the Ontario Provincial Police attending.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Technical Services Branch provides advice and assistance to police forces in the areas of information systems technology, radio and data communications and provides operations support, relative to these functions. During 1982 a Planning and Research unit was formed. The first major development of the unit has been the creation of a Planning and Research Library available to the police forces of Ontario.

The branch has been striving in recent years to meet the needs of Ontario police forces in the ever-expanding area of information systems technology. Police forces in the

province have been late to take advantage of the benefits of today's technological advances. The branch's effort has been to expand their knowledge in these areas. Major achievements have been accomplished to the end of 1982 in terms of the regional police forces. The major challenge in the years to come will be to address the question of small force automation. The pressure of outstanding requests for assistance from these forces will have to be addressed. The staffing complement in this area is now complete and should assist with this problem.

It has become increasingly apparent, due in a large part to financial constraints, that police forces recognize the economies of co-ordinated action in all areas of policing. To this end, a Planning and Research Advisory Committee — composed of Chiefs of Police — was formed to provide guidance to the branch on various topics.

INFORMATION SERVICES — CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE

The Canadian Police Information Centre (C.P.I.C.) is an on-line, real time, computerized police information system which is located within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters complex in Ottawa. The system operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces in Canada. Within the Province of Ontario, responsibility for system application and control rests with the Ontario Police Commission. In 1982, the branch investigated 10 breaches of C.P.I.C. policy/security.

Access to C.P.I.C. is achieved by way of a C.P.I.C. computer terminal which is connected to Ottawa by means of a private, dedicated network of high speed telecommunications lines.

During 1982, Ontario police forces contributed a total of 33,297,038 transactions to C.P.I.C. Ontario police forces have 90,084 vehicle records, 608,458 persons records and 270,958 property records, for a total of 969,500 records on C.P.I.C. Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of its records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the C.P.I.C. files.

In accordance with C.P.I.C. policy, a total of 97 audits were conducted during 1982. These were broken down into 57 municipal and regional forces and 40 Ontario Provincial Police detachments.

SUSPENDED DRIVER CONTROL CENTRE

The control centre has the responsibility for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver licence information on the C.P.I.C. system.

In 1982, 133,560 licence suspension entries were made. The approximate number of active records on C.P.I.C. in this category as of the end of December was 144,445.

Police notified 23,325 persons of their driver licence suspension in 1982 and confiscated 11,946 drivers' licences, which were in the possession of suspended drivers.

POLICE AUTOMATED REGISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week during 1982. The system provides Ontario police users with on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' (M.T.C.) automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the C.P.I.C. and the Ontario government's Downsview Computer Centre. This allows immediate access to the M.T.C. files from local police C.P.I.C. terminals.

The total number of queries from police forces processed during 1982 was 3,271,471, of which 1,090,903 were to the driver licence file and 2,180,568 to the vehicle registration file. The current response time to queries is approximately 10 seconds.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM PROJECT

The Technical Services personnel actively participated with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in the detail design and implementation phase of the Vehicle Registration System Project. The months of August to November were devoted to the production of manuals which explained the new system and the new legislation from a law enforcement point of view. Seminars for police officers, regarding the new law and system, were held at various locations across the province. The new system was successfully implemented December 1, 1982. Various enhancements to the system will be implemented during the first quarter of 1983.

C.P.I.C. NETWORK MANAGEMENT

The C.P.I.C. Network Management group is responsible for the forecasting as well as the installation of new or additional C.P.I.C. terminals to meet the needs of Ontario's police forces. At present, 75 of the video display terminals are being enhanced. This enhancement is in the form of operator aids and will increase an operator's throughput capability considerably.

There are 292 terminals now in operation at forces throughout the Province. New terminal installations included Dryden Police Force, as well as four terminals at the Ontario Police College to assist in the training of C.P.I.C. operators.

CRII — CRIMINAL RECORDS PRINTERS

Criminal Records Printers were installed in five selected police forces. These terminals allow for direct access to the criminal records suitable for court purposes. The five agencies are acting as hosts to the neighbouring forces in obtaining urgently-needed criminal records.

C.P.I.C. COURSES AT ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE 1982

The branch is responsible for conducting C.P.I.C. training to recruits and Junior Command classes. During 1982, the following classes were held:

"A" Recruit	— 25 two-period courses
	— 750 students
Management I	— 3 two-period courses
	— 98 students
Basic C.P.I.C.	— 4 full-day courses
Terminal Operator	— 60 students
Advanced C.P.I.C.	— 3 five-day courses
Courses	— 50 students

CONSULTING SERVICES-COMPUTER SYSTEMS

In fulfilling the mandate to promote the efficient use of information systems technology in police forces, the Technical Services Branch supplies consulting services to police forces on request.

The police forces of the province stand to reap a number of major benefits from the use of computers. Particularly in the current period of fiscal restraint, optimum use of available funds and manpower is essential. Computers can enhance operational effectiveness by providing more accurate and timely information to the officer in the field. At the same time, better management information and statistical reports will allow optimal deployment of officers, and increase the efficiency of operational planning.

The rapid entry and cross-indexing of data can aid immediate response to criminal activity or emergency situations. Computer aided dispatch can help provide timely reaction to calls on a priority basis, while providing data valuable from an officer safety point of view, such as warnings of threats or previous violence against police. When computer aided dispatch is combined with mobile digital terminals, the police officer can be provided with more rapid and secure communications.

Because the computer can facilitate the storage, indexing, retrieval and transmission of information, it will save the time of both officers and civilian staff, thus leading to reduced personnel costs in the long run.

The combination of improved technology, reduced costs, and increased need has prompted an interest in the application of computers by smaller users in the marketplace, such as municipal police forces. The CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) report, published by the Ontario Police Commission in 1976, outlined the requirements for such a system. In 1978, the Ottawa Police Force installed a complete CADRE system.

The branch has been devoting its computer consulting resources to those forces whose need for computerization was most urgent. These are the large regional forces faced with a massive task in the collection, indexing and retrieval of vast amounts of data.

The benefits of such work have been amply demonstrated by the Ottawa CADRE system. As a result, most of the regional forces have completed the feasibility study required to proceed, and several of these projects are now currently approved and funded. (see the following summary by force).

Small police forces have a problem in that they urgently require alleviation of costs for the storage of records and their indexing, but cannot afford the hardware and software being purchased by the larger regional forces. At the same time, they cannot afford expensive support staff or facilities. The only solution for these forces is a "turnkey package" — a basic police computer system with standard packaged software and relatively inexpensive supermicro hardware that can be used by a large number of forces, thus distributing the cost of development and support across many systems.

Ontario Police Commission internal computer updates and studies, for the Administrative Technology Section have resulted in improvements to both the Workload Analysis and the Budget Resources Analysis Systems. To assist the C.P.I.C. field audit function, upgrades are underway to automate the process and should be operational in the near future. This will result in considerable savings of time and money. As part of the commitment to computerized automation, Technical Services is utilizing a newly purchased micro computer. Currently servicing four word processing stations, the system will also provide the library with indexing and cataloguing as well as project status reporting.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES SECTION

During 1982 the Communication Services Section focused its attention on providing a consulting service to the police community as well as inaugurating a Radio Test Maintenance Program. The Integrated Radio Services Program, initiated in 1972, has continued with a number of small force systems being specified and installed. The Province Radio Common Channel, which is available to all Ontario forces, was installed in eight forces. Plans are underway to purchase equipment which will allow the Communication Advisors to obtain information on the handling of incoming/outgoing telephone information.

Integrated Radio Services Program — Under the auspices of the I.R.S.P., the following developments took place. The Perth Police Force radio system was installed. Mobiles were supplied for Ottawa Police Force vehicles. Tender awards for radio systems were made for the towns of Napanee and Penetang. Also included in the list of awards were Port Elgin, Southampton, Wiarton and Meaford. These latter forces will be dispatched from Owen Sound. The tender has been released for the supply of a centralized dispatch system to include the towns of Harriston, Palmerston and Mount Forest. A study for a similar system is underway for the towns of Renfrew and Arnprior.

Equipment Evaluation and Test — New radio equipment is continually being presented to the police community and, as a result, the Communications Services Section is providing an equipment evaluation service to police forces which request advice. Forces which have asked for assistance during 1982 in this area are Sarnia Police Force for advice on new portable equipment, and Criminal Intelligence Services of Ontario (C.I.S.O.) on mobile radio equipment.

Radio Test Maintenance Program — the programme was established in order to assist forces with the service level at which their radio systems are operating, as well as advising the forces if the money which they are spending on maintenance is well spent. The following forces have received tests in this area of activity: Brockville, Sarnia Township, Gloucester, Collingwood, Ingersoll, Pembroke, Guelph, and Barrie. At present, 14 forces are awaiting this service.

Province Common Radio Channel — this is a repeater channel, the purpose of which is to provide a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher or other field officers within any jurisdiction in which he may happen to find himself. Channel usage is restricted to special situations such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The Province Common Radio Channel has been implemented in 101 of the 127 municipal and regional police forces in the province. In the next few years it is expected that the facility will be extended to include Ontario Provincial Police districts in southern Ontario.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

The Planning and Research Unit of the branch is fulfilling a long-stated need. Its purpose is to provide the police service in Ontario with the latest in technological information and police research studies.

The unit is gathering police studies from each force in the province. Once received, these studies are classified, catalogued and indexed by the librarian. Any force may then access the library to gain information from other forces. The unit, and thus the police forces in the province, have access to the Planning and Research Unit of the Home Office in Great Britain and to the National Association of Police Planners in the United States. These contacts, arranged by the Chairman, allow the police service in Ontario to avoid errors in research and assist in this time of financial constraints.

Although the unit is still gathering reports and research, it has been able to answer over 500 requests for assistance in the past year. Once the unit has received and catalogued all the police research, it is anticipated that the demand for information will grow. The unit also does studies on particular subjects at the direction of the commission.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE LIAISON

The Career Development Officer's primary responsibility is the maintenance of close liaison between the commission and the Ontario Police College.

In May, 1982, the former Director of the college resigned on short notice. The Career Development Officer assumed the office of Interim Director, for a six-week period, until the present Director was selected.

In addition, the Career Development Officer was involved with senior college staff in the review of existing programmes, the researching of new programmes for presentation, and the promotion of the Continuing Police Education Certificate programme.

AUDIO VISUAL TRAINING

Many forces in Ontario expressed interest in developing an audio-visual training capability. The subject was researched by the Career Development Officer and the senior staff of the Ontario Police College. A one-day meeting of all interested forces was held at the college and, as a result, the commission has agreed that the college will act as a co-ordinating agency for this type of training, and will provide all forces with information on availability of training material and research material via a regularly distributed newsletter on the subject.

PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Provincial Consultative Committee studying the community colleges' law and security administration (police component) programs has completed its review. A recommended and amended program has been put before the Colleges' Board of Regents and accepted by that body. Copies of the committee's report have been distributed to all police chiefs in the province. The report has been well received by all associations connected with the police community. Although it is stressed that the program is not a mandatory requirement for entry into the police service, it is felt that it will provide police applicants with a valuable, viable, pre-hiring education.

ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION LIAISON

The Ontario Police Commission is continuing its co-operation with the Ontario Human Rights Commission and, to this end, co-hosted a seminar on "Multi-Culturalism and the Police" at the Ontario Police College in February, 1982.

One outcome of the seminar was the formation of a committee to research and produce a standard text book, on the subject of ethnic minorities in Ontario, for use by police training institutions and training officers. This project should be completed in 1983.

AYLMER CONFERENCE

In November, 1982, the first Aylmer Conference was held at the Police College. The theme was "Stress and the Police Officer". The conference was well attended by representatives from the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, the governing authorities and the Police Association. The RCMP Gazette will publish the presentations made, early in 1983.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The Provincial Audit of the college's operation has been completed. The recommendations will be closely studied when published early in 1983 and, no doubt, will result in some stream-lining of the internal organization of that facility. The appointments of Mr.

Douglas Drinkwalter, as Director, and Mr. Larry Godfree, as Deputy Director, have provided the college with much needed stability and direction.

The training staff are aware of the fiscal restraints to be faced in 1983. They have proposed revenue-producing projects involving the training of out-of-Canada police officers and a proposal recommending that police recruits be responsible for at least part of the cost of their training. Both proposals will require ministerial guidance and approval before initiation.

POLICE TRAINING

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE — 1982 ENROLMENT

An overall increase of 200 students was experienced in 1982. There was a decrease in the probationary constable training program of 120 students and an increase in senior and special course students of 320. During the year the following numbers of students were trained in each program:

• Probationary Constable "A"	862
• Probationary Constable "B"	476
• Senior and Special	2,621
TOTAL:	3,959

In total, during 1982, 55 different training programs at all levels were conducted at the Ontario Police College. Many of these were prepared and presented for enforcement or investigative Ontario government agencies.

PROBATIONARY CONSTABLE TRAINING PROGRAM

A realignment of this training program has provided a better sequence of instruction and a more complete and efficient system of assessment of each candidate. Deficiencies in students' capabilities are now more readily recognized and appropriate action is taken to correct these.

The more detailed assessments have been favourably received by police forces throughout the province. The new driver training course has been enthusiastically received by both students and police forces. That program is reported in more detail later in this report.

DRIVER TRAINING COURSE

1982 marked the beginning of advanced driver training for police officers in Ontario.

Initially, 15 officers from police forces across the province attended a three-week driver training instructors' course in September.

The first recruit driver training course commenced in October and during a nine-week period 287 students completed the 40-hour course. Only nine students failed to achieve satisfactory standards. Three of these were unable to complete the course due to medical ailments, two failed to pass the academic examination and four failed to achieve satisfactory driving skills.

NEW PROGRAMS

During 1982 numerous new programs were introduced at the college in response to identified needs of the law enforcement community. Some of the training courses or seminars noted below will continue from year to year, while others were offered only once to meet a specific need.

- Driving Training Instructors Course
- C.P.I.C. Operator Training Course
- Advanced C.P.I.C. Training Course
- Identification Supervisor Conference
- Municipal Law Enforcement Officer Training Course (By-Law)
- Fraud Recognition for Ontario Government Internal Auditors
- The Aylmer Conference on Stress and Law Enforcement

- Human Rights Seminar
- Charter of Rights Seminar
- Audio Visual Training Seminar
- Drug Abuse Seminar (O.A.C.P.)
- Vehicle Registration System Seminar
- Ministry of Correctional Services Senior Management Planning Seminar.

Also, throughout 1982, planning continued in order that new training courses could be developed in the future. Those scheduled to commence in 1983 include the following:

- Selection and Personnel Officer Training Course
- C.P.R. Instructor Course
- Radar Operator/Instructor Course
- Video Production Training Course
- Police Communicator Course
- Security Devices (locks and alarms)
- Emergency Communicator (Ministry of Health)
- Construction Safety Inspector (Ministry of Labour)
- Correctional Officer — All Levels (Ministry of Correctional Services).

IDENTIFICATION REVIEW

On January 4, 1982 two senior identification supervisors, one from Peel Regional Police and one from the Ontario Provincial Police, joined with the Chief Instructor, senior and special courses, to form a committee to review and evaluate identification training programs at the Ontario Police College. This task force lasted for two months and part of the time was spent travelling throughout the province discussing standards of identification training with Chiefs of Police, identification personnel, crown attorneys and others involved with the practising identification officer.

Upon conclusion of the review, an extensive report was submitted to the Ontario Police Commission with recommendations for some minor changes to various courses. Generally speaking, the Identification Training Section at the college was found to be providing an excellent service to the police community and graduates of the program were commended for their dedication and expertise.

POLICE MANAGEMENT — LEVEL III

The Police Management — Level III courses, presented in 1981 and 1982, were not as successful as had been anticipated and the last such course scheduled during 1982 was cancelled due to lack of enrolment.

After considerable review and discussion, it was decided to cancel the present format and replace it with a series of one-week courses. Each one-week training period will consist of one topic only, thereby allowing candidates to examine the subject in depth.

Once enrolled in the new program a candidate will be required to complete three of the one-week courses within a three-year period. Additionally, all candidates will be required to complete an independent research assignment of publishable quality. Subject matters dealt with will include police management, business and organizational acumen, police resources and criminal justice.

Eligibility for this course will remain unchanged. At present, candidates for final certification must, as a pre-requisite, be graduates of the Canadian Police College Executive Development Course.

Senior police officers who do not have the above-noted pre-requisite may attend the course if space is available. However, these officers will not be eligible for certification until they have completed all other criteria.

Note: The Executive Development Course pre-requisite is currently under review.

INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

In addition to the Intelligence Course listed in the college calendar other training activities throughout 1982 included:

- a Technical Officers Seminar held in Belleville in April;
- a Physical Surveillance Commanders Seminar held in Waterloo in April;
- the Annual Organized Crime Seminar held in Belleville in September;
- a Technical Officers Seminar held at the Ontario Police College in November.

SELECTION EXAMINATION PROCESS

During 1982, 38 police forces participated in this program. At 27 separate off-campus sites, 920 candidates were tested.

These figures represent a fairly significant increase over 1981 when only 682 candidates were tested. Brantford, Hanover and Norwich entered the program for the first time, however, there remain 42 police forces which have as yet to participate. A majority of this latter group have five or fewer personnel.

The 1982, provincial averages in the three levels tested were as follows:

Constable to Sergeant	72.5%
Sergeant to Staff Sergeant	72.6%
Staff Sergeant to Inspector	73.2%

POLICE EDUCATION CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

The Police Education Certificate Program which commenced in the Fall of 1979 in affiliation with the University of Western Ontario is progressing well. The program combines professional police training with university studies and offers certification at three levels of achievement concluding with a baccalaureate degree.

A total of 460 police officers have been enrolled to date and 14 diplomas in police management studies have already been presented to successful participants.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

During 1982 the physical training staff of the Ontario Police College travelled extensively throughout the Province. Twenty demonstrations on the safety holster and correct use of the police baton were performed at various Ontario locations before groups of police personnel, members of the Legislature, ministry officials and representatives of police governing authorities.

Since the November 30, 1981 implementation date of the mandatory pass or fail physical training program a comprehensive program analysis has been in effect. Results from over 700 student fitness tests are presently being studied and prepared for a probable publication in May, 1983. It is hoped these results will be useful for recruitment purposes. Certainly they will identify the present fitness level of Ontario police recruits.

THE LIBRARY

The college has a two-level library, holding one of the best legal and police science collections in Canada. This is in no small part due to the very generous support of the Richard Ivey Foundation, London, Ontario. Students are increasingly encouraged through directed research projects to make extended use of this fine facility. One full time and one part-time librarian are on staff to provide necessary student related services.

AUDIO-VISUAL

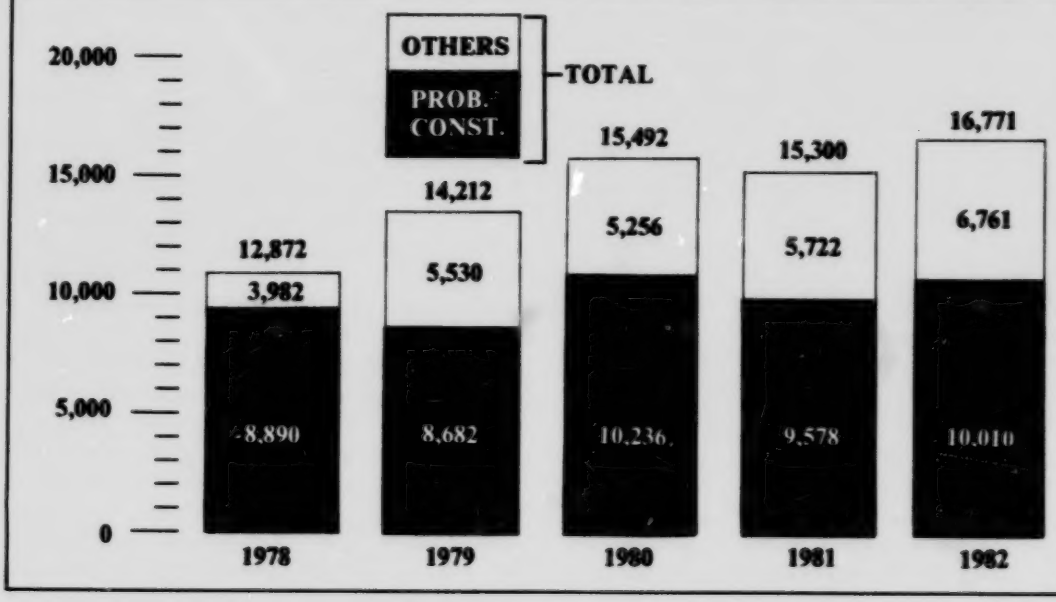
Staffed by a permanent audio-visual technician, this section is responsible for operational maintenance of a vast array of modernized technical instruction aids.

CONCLUSION

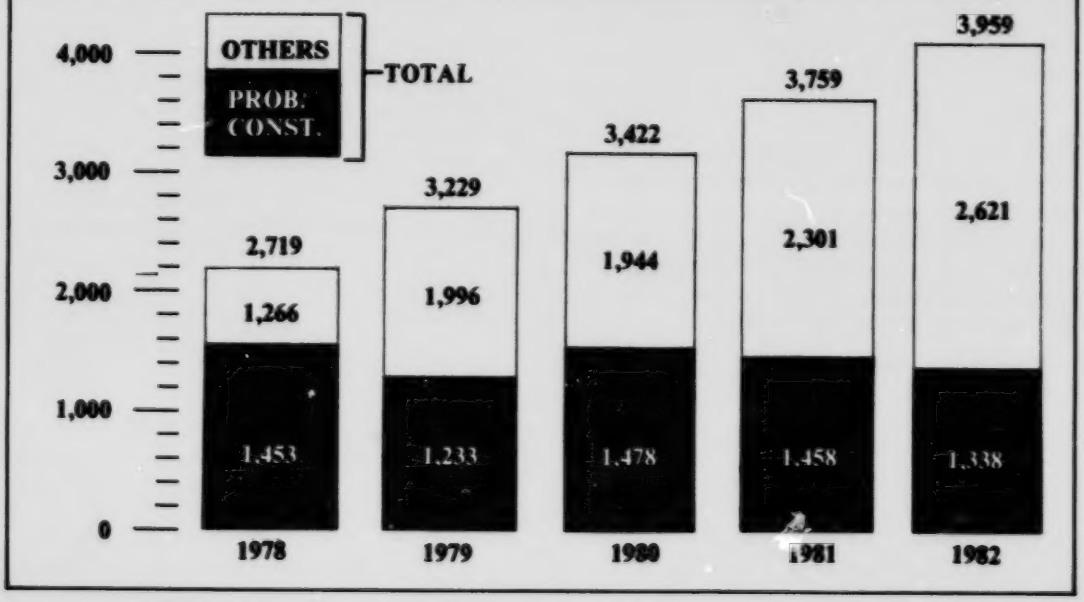
While 1982 could best be described as a year of consolidation given the realistic operational challenges confronted in an era of economic restraint, there still remained a significant amount of progress as measured in student numbers and course offerings.

The Ontario Police College staff contemplate celebration in 1983 of the twentieth year of operation. They do so with optimism and a sense of commitment to the ideals of quality police education, as forged by the pioneers of police training in Ontario and maintained by today's select group of dedicated personnel.

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE — STUDENT WEEKS OF TRAINING 1978-1982



ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE — NO. OF STUDENTS TRAINED 1978-1982



QUASI-JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS

Fulfilling its quasi-judicial role, under Section 58 of the Police Act, the Ontario Police Commission conducts hearings and investigations on the administration of any police force, the system of policing in any municipality and the police needs of any municipality.

Additionally, the commission hears and disposes of appeals by members of police forces in connection with the Police Act and the prescribed regulations. Finally, the commission also has the power to decide, following a hearing, whether or not a budget as submitted by a local police authority is adequate for the force in question.

HEARINGS

A hearing under Section 58 of the Police Act, was convened for the Town of Southampton, but adjourned *sine die* when the council agreed to request the Solicitor General to replace the Committee of Council with a Board of Commissioners of Police.

A three-day hearing was held for the Town of Strathroy, after which the commission members delivered their report. The hearing brought about certain reorganization in the force, which should improve policing for the town.

APPEALS TO THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

In the case of a conviction of an offence under Regulation 791 under the Police Act, a police officer can direct a notice of appeal to the Ontario Police Commission. The commission had before it the following appeals in disciplinary matters during the year:

Offence	Police Force	Decision On Appeal	Conviction	Punishment
Deceit (3 officers charged with same charge)	OPP	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect Of Duty	Sarnia, City	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct	Colchester South	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Consuming Intoxicating Liquor	Niagara Reg.	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Unlawful or Unnecessary Exercise of Authority (2 charges)	Barrie	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Deceit	OPP	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Gloucester	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Insubordination	Sarnia, City	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	OPP	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct	Niagara Reg.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Discreditable Conduct Insubordination Neglect of Duty (2 charges)	OPP	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
	Kingston	Dismissed	Not Appealed	Confirmed
To Determine the Validity of the Notice of Appeal	York Reg.	Application Dismissed		
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Damage to Equipment	York Reg.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed

CITIZENS COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

A decline of close to 10 per cent in the number of complaints made against the police in Ontario was recorded in 1982. The citizens complaints control program, which began in 1978, involves all police forces in the province, with the exception of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force.

With the establishment of the Office of the Public Complaints Commissioner for Metropolitan Toronto, the program ceased to function for complaints in that jurisdiction last year.

This change is believed largely responsible for the drop from 196 in 1981 to 122 in 1982 in the number of complaints which came to the attention of the Ontario Police Commission for action or review.

The decline in complaints reflects favourably upon the manner in which Chiefs of Police, municipal police authorities and senior officers of the Ontario Provincial Police have responded to the program.

The following is a recapitulation of recorded citizens complaints against the police, which illustrates the volume in each category and the various dispositions. Comparable data for 1981 is included in the table.

Type of complaint:	1982	1981
Excessive use of force	931	874
Harassment	82	153
Improper Conduct	911	1129
Inadequate Service	477	437
Miscellaneous Others	179	192
Total Complaints	2580	2785
The complaints were disposed of as follows:		
Resolved (by discussion and explanation of procedures)	1328	1484
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	539	797
Exonerated (complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or was justified)	375	528
Not Sustained (evidence to prove/ disprove allegation cannot be produced)	874	758
Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	218	246
Sustained In Part (evidence supports part of allegation)	95	107
Pending (still under investigation)	421	461
In those cases where complaints were sustained, the following action was taken:		
Officers Charged (Criminal Code)	19	92
Officers Charged (Police Act)	29	53
Officers Otherwise Disciplined	203	289

USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY ONTARIO POLICE OFFICERS

There were three reported instances of a civilian being killed by the discharge of a police firearm during 1982.

Regulation 790 under the Police Act regulates the type of firearms, ammunition and other tactical weapons to be used by Ontario forces and provides for an investigation in all cases where service firearms are used.

The three deaths in 1982 equalled the total for 1981, which was the lowest in the last five years. The following table depicts the number of reported cases in which persons have been killed or injured as a result of the use of firearms by police officers in Ontario in the past five years.

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
FATALITIES	7	7	5	3	3
WOUNDINGS	10	12	7	9	0

POLICE PURSUITS

During 1982, the commission continued its program of monitoring police pursuits. The number of pursuits declined by 108 over the previous year, a drop of roughly six percent.

There were 11 civilians killed in police pursuits last year, up from 8 in 1981. There were 181 civilian injuries and 53 police injuries during the year.

A total of 316 pursuits were abandoned in 1982, representing 17.78 percent of the total commenced. This compares to 20.3 percent of the pursuits abandoned in 1981.

The following are the results of the 1982 analysis:

Total number of pursuits:	1777	% of Total
No. of pursuits abandoned	316	17.78%
No. of pursuits resulting in death	9	.51%
No. of pursuits resulting in injury	181	10.19%
No. of pursuits resulting in property damage	360	20.43%
No. of cases in which firearms involved	25	1.41%
No. of drivers impaired by alcohol	481	27.07%
No. of drivers impaired by drugs	14	.79%
No. of citizens killed	11	
No. of police killed	0	
No. of citizens injured	181	
No. of police injured	53	
Citizens property damage	$904,951	
Police property damage	$252,080	
Charges laid against citizens		
(Criminal Code)	1757	
(Highway Traffic Act)	1348	
(Other)	139	
Charges laid against officers (Police Act)	3	
No. of cases in which licence suspended	289	

Following are the reasons given for commencing the pursuits:

		% of Total
Careless or Dangerous Driving	283	15.93%
Impaired Driving	189	10.64%
Stolen Vehicle	163	9.17%
Suspect Serious Criminal Offence	82	4.61%
Suspended Driver	32	1.80%
Speeding	593	33.37%
Disobey Traffic Signal or Traffic Officer	248	13.96%
Fail to Remain at Accident Scene	32	1.80%
Other Traffic Offences	236	13.28%

TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH AND CO-ORDINATION

The Ontario Police Commission became even more involved in the Province's highway safety programs during 1982, with its representation on the Premier's special committee on drinking and driving. This committee will advise the Solicitor General and his cabinet colleagues in the justice field on appropriate countermeasures to combat this problem.

The commission is also represented on the Ontario Traffic Safety Council. The council, which includes a number of senior police officers and representatives of government ministries active in the highway safety field, is working with citizen groups like P.R.I.D.E. and the Council on Road Trauma to increase public awareness of the carnage on our streets and highways. This included the ministry's Christmas campaign to curb drinking while driving, featuring specially-taped messages by members of P.R.I.D.E. who had lost relatives in accidents caused by drinking drivers.

In 1982 the commission prepared updated guidelines to all municipal police forces for police pursuit procedures.

Assistance was given to a special research team set up by the Addiction Research Foundation, involved in a survey of municipal police enforcement procedures across Ontario. A mini-report was distributed in November and a final paper is scheduled for release later in 1983.

The effectiveness of the Province's new 12-hour licence suspension legislation was monitored. Approximately 15,000 licences were confiscated temporarily under this program in 1982, with almost no complaints from the public.

A special handbook for police personnel, on the Province's new child restraint legislation, was distributed in 1982 to all municipal police forces and the Ontario Provincial Police. A series of public lectures was held to help make parents of young children aware of their new responsibilities.

Through membership in the Ontario Traffic Conference, the Ontario Police Commission was involved in the Traffic Safety Officers Workshop, held in the fall. The workshops featured presentations on all the latest school safety programs developed by municipal forces and the Ontario Provincial Police.

CRIME PREVENTION

Although the Ontario Police Commission is not equipped with resource capabilities to mount a major crime prevention offensive, the commission does collaborate with the crime prevention committee of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and the consultation service of the Solicitor General of Canada, and attempts to monitor the programs being pursued by local police initiatives. Some of the programs are as follows:

- Project Crime Prevention
- Block Parent Program
- Operation Identification
- Operation Provident
- Fraudulent Cheque Prevention
- Robbery Prevention
- Teachers Guide to Citizenship and Crime Prevention
- You and the Law
- Personal Security
- Home Security
- Operation Aware
- Operation Prepare

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 20 years, 151 municipal police forces have disappeared through mergers, other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of police forces during the years 1962 to 1982, inclusive:

1962 — 278	1972 — 179
1963 — 270	1973 — 162
1964 — 280	1974 — 131
1965 — 268	1975 — 128
1966 — 262	1976 — 128
1967 — 225	1977 — 128
1968 — 216	1978 — 128
1969 — 207	1979 — 128
1970 — 205	1980 — 127
1971 — 179	1981 — 127
	1982 — 127

1982 INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE OPERATION OF POLICE FORCES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police	13,059	$642,363,552
Ontario Provincial Police	4,182	249,000,000
	17,241	$891,363,552

	Total of Municipal Forces (127)	Metro, Regions, Cities (37)	Villages, Towns, etc. (90)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	7,147,685	6,610,327	537,358
Police Budget	$642,363,552	$604,001,676	$38,361,876
Police Strength	13,059	12,226	833
Per Capita Cost	89.87	91.37	71.39
	1/547 OR 1.83 per 1,000	1/541 OR 1.85 per 1,000	1/645 OR 1.55 per 1,000

COMPARATIVE TABLES — MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

	Jan. 1st, 1981	Jan. 1st, 1982	Jan. 1st, 1983
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	25	26	27
Towns	70	70	69
Townships	13	12	12
Villages	9	9	9
Total	127	127	127

COMPARATIVE TABLES — MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH

	Jan. 1st, 1981	Jan. 1st, 1982	Jan. 1st, 1983
-1 Member Forces	1	1	1
2-5 Member Forces	26	26	27
6-9 Member Forces	30	30	30
10-14 Member Forces	13	14	13
15-19 Member Forces	12	13	14
20-24 Member Forces	9	6	5
25-49 Member Forces	8	9	9
50-99 Member Forces	9	9	9
100 Plus Member Forces	19	19	19
Total	127	127	127

Of the total number of organized municipal police forces in the province on January 1, 1983, 58 (46 percent) represent forces of 9 members or less.

POLICING COSTS

The steadily rising cost of police operation is shown in the total of police budgets in the province for past years.

Year	Municipal	OPP	Total
1969	101,668,969	40,896,000	142,564,969
1970	117,284,167	52,269,000	169,553,167
1971	138,660,692	61,181,000	199,841,692
1972	162,356,740	66,947,000	229,303,740
1973	185,432,265	76,577,000	262,009,265
1974	221,057,815	84,591,000	305,648,815
1975	276,636,635	98,633,000	375,269,635
1976	322,277,709	110,328,000	432,605,709
1977	368,051,940	136,856,500	504,908,440
1978	403,793,420	146,178,000	549,971,420
1979	439,702,766	158,822,000	598,524,766
1980	480,318,949	184,671,750	664,990,699
1981	557,808,864	195,765,000	753,573,864
1982	642,363,552	249,000,000	891,363,552

The major portion of the increase is due to the increased salaries paid to police officers.

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES PERSONNEL

Total authorized strength of municipal forces	13,059
Changes — 1982	
Hired	779
Left Forces	509
Reasons for Leaving Force	
Retired	206
Dismissed	16
Resignation requested	18
To join another force	56
Dissatisfied with salary or working conditions	8
Other reasons	175
Deceased	25
Killed on Duty	5
Total	509

STATISTICS — ONTARIO POLICE FORCES

1982	Population	Police Strength	Civilian Strength	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost	Population Index
Alexandria	3,500	5	—	$ 243,687	$ 69.62	1/700
Alliston	4,712	7	1	331,694	70.39	1/673
Amherstburg	8,216	12	1	576,590	70.18	1/685
Anderdon Twp.	4,777	5	1	322,280	67.46	1/955
Arnprior	5,869	9	1	413,947	70.53	1/652
Atikokan	4,703	11	1	528,410	112.36	1/428
Aylmer	5,207	8	1	344,038	66.07	1/651
Barrie	44,111	61	15	2,943,015	66.72	1/723
Belleville	35,351	63	11	3,206,196	90.70	1/561
Bradford	7,357	9	5	436,673	59.35	1/817
Brantford	73,264	107	29	5,782,540	78.93	1/685
Brockville	20,169	37	8	1,422,130	70.51	1/545
Cardinal	1,695	3	—	76,000	44.84	1/565
Carleton Place	5,776	8	1	426,778	73.89	1/722
Chatham	40,454	68	9	3,067,133	75.82	1/595
Chesley	1,856	2	—	86,709	46.72	1/928
Clinton	3,116	5	—	216,777	69.57	1/623
Cobourg	13,000	20	6	872,000	67.08	1/650
Colchester	7,250	10	1	541,800	74.73	1/725
Collingwood	12,000	17	6	804,000	67.00	1/706
Cornwall	46,200	81	13	3,703,124	80.15	1/570
Deep River	5,161	7	1	303,456	58.80	1/737
Deseronto	1,800	3	1	130,642	72.58	1/600
Dresden	2,744	4	—	161,534	58.87	1/686
Dryden	6,500	14	7	755,490	116.23	1/464
Durham	2,500	4	—	160,419	64.17	1/625
Durham Regional	280,274	386	73	19,074,931	68.06	1/726
Elliott Lake Twp.	17,345	26	8	1,263,829	72.86	1/667
Espanola	5,786	8	5	467,816	80.85	1/723
Essex	6,240	8	1	355,121	56.91	1/780
Exeter	3,700	6	1	263,680	71.26	1/617
Fergus	5,955	10	1	454,148	76.26	1/596
Fort Frances	8,787	18	6	972,000	110.62	1/488
Gananoque	4,900	10	2	380,000	77.55	1/490
Gloucester City	76,589	89	14	4,246,189	55.44	1/861
Goderich	7,297	10	6	420,728	57.66	1/730
Guelph	76,658	115	17	5,450,000	71.10	1/667
Hald./Norf. Regional	34,243	74	23	4,151,009	121.22	1/463
Halton Regional	253,105	297	107	15,875,596	62.72	1/852
Hamilton/Went. Reg.	414,174	683	137	35,499,030	85.71	1/606
Hanover	6,280	10	5	443,052	70.55	1/628
Harriston	2,000	4	—	144,000	72.00	1/500
Hastings	1,050	1	—	28,300	26.95	1/1,050
Hawkesbury	9,660	16	1	628,352	65.05	1/604
Ingersoll	8,295	12	4	588,504	70.95	1/691
Innisfil Twp.	12,608	16	6	946,447	75.07	1/788
Kapuskasing	11,704	15	5	775,347	66.25	1/780
Kemptville	2,400	4	1	157,429	65.60	1/600
Kenora	9,595	23	7	1,281,240	133.53	1/417
Kincardine	6,000	9	1	401,666	66.94	1/667
Kingston	61,500	109	21	4,188,667	68.11	1/564
Kingsville	5,170	8	—	382,052	73.90	1/646
Kirkland Lake	11,885	18	5	726,823	61.15	1/660

1982	Population	Police Strength	Civilian Strength	Police Budget	Capita Cost	Population Index
Lakefield	2,200	4	—	157,000	71.36	1/550
Leamington	12,500	18	9	870,438	69.64	1/694
Lindsay	14,000	22	3	998,098	71.29	1/636
Listowel	5,000	7	1	316,100	63.22	1/714
London	268,428	320	133	17,507,370	65.22	1/839
Marathon Twp.	2,252	6	1	291,010	129.22	1/375
Meaford	4,337	7	—	263,000	60.64	1/620
Mersea Twp.	4,462	6	1	283,000	63.42	1/744
Metro Toronto	2,140,347	5,427	1,585	267,750,000	125.10	1/394
Michipicoten Twp.	4,582	11	1	518,870	113.24	1/417
Midland	12,000	17	6	708,182	59.02	1/706
Milverton	1,500	2	—	75,000	50.00	1/750
Mitchell	2,745	5	—	225,000	81.97	1/549
Mount Forest	3,412	5	—	175,000	51.29	1/682
Napanee	5,000	8	4	363,649	72.73	1/625
Nepean	85,737	112	27	$ 5,642,500	$ 65.81	1/766
New Liskeard	5,400	7	1	272,970	50.55	1/771
Niagara Regional	367,738	563	154	28,651,785	77.91	1/653
North Bay	52,000	88	25	4,516,699	86.86	1/591
Norwich	2,300	4	—	180,400	78.43	1/575
Orangeville	13,750	19	7	958,208	69.69	1/724
Orillia	24,000	38	9	1,787,120	74.46	1/632
Ottawa	309,237	600	192	31,042,400	100.38	1/515
Owen Sound	19,800	34	6	1,255,427	63.41	1/582
Palmerston	2,100	4	1	142,000	67.62	1/525
Paris	7,300	11	1	485,167	66.46	1/664
Parry Sound	6,080	9	2	399,116	65.64	1/676
Peel Regional	479,834	705	192	36,482,125	76.03	1/681
Pembroke	13,760	21	7	1,028,147	74.72	1/655
Penetanguishene	5,388	9	1	365,394	67.82	1/599
Perth	5,700	9	3	372,000	65.26	1/633
Peterborough	61,595	107	20	4,767,746	77.40	1/576
Petrolia	4,199	7	4	371,435	88.46	1/600
Picton	4,253	9	1	326,534	76.78	1/473
Point Edward	2,400	6	1	260,051	108.35	1/400
Port Elgin	6,200	8	—	378,162	60.99	1/775
Port Hope	10,274	15	6	581,406	56.59	1/685
Prescott	4,800	9	1	380,093	79.19	1/533
Red Rock Twp.	1,562	3	—	116,803	74.78	1/521
Renfrew	8,219	14	2	600,774	73.10	1/587
St. Clair Beach	2,879	4	—	155,000	53.84	1/720
St. Marys	4,748	7	1	338,194	71.23	1/678
St. Thomas	28,000	43	9	1,817,080	64.90	1/651
Sandwich West Twp.	13,953	17	6	944,327	67.68	1/821
Sarnia	50,360	97	14	4,203,421	83.47	1/519
Sarnia Twp.	20,913	19	7	866,065	41.41	1/1,101
Sault Ste. Marie	82,564	121	24	6,129,400	74.24	1/682
Seaforth	2,141	4	—	179,269	83.73	1/535
Shelburne	2,972	5	—	188,000	63.26	1/594
Smiths Falls	8,904	15	4	564,000	63.34	1/594

1982	Population	Police Strength	Civilian Strength	Police Budget	Capita Cost	Population Index
Southampton	2,800	5	1	195,496	69.82	1/560
Stirling	1,678	2	—	57,000	33.97	1/839
Stratford	26,292	41	14	2,045,150	77.79	1/641
Strathroy	8,673	12	.5	510,000	58.80	1/723
Sturgeon Falls	6,208	9	1	434,279	69.95	1/690
Sudbury Regional	159,018	220	52	11,005,470	69.21	1/723
Tavistock	1,875	3	—	132,643	70.74	1/625
Terrace Bay Twp.	2,600	6	1	300,200	115.46	1/433
Thornbury	1,500	3	—	95,831	63.89	1/500
Thunder Bay	112,486	182	38	8,072,900	71.77	1/618
Tilbury	4,185	8	1	381,000	91.04	1/523
Tillsonburg	10,500	19	8	1,128,577	107.48	1/553
Timmins	46,000	71	24	3,625,507	78.82	1/648
Trenton	14,887	27	6	1,142,402	76.74	1/551
Tweed	1,545	2	—	64,741	41.90	1/773
Vanier	19,099	39	9	1,780,021	93.20	1/490
Walkerton	4,511	7	7	304,326	67.46	1/644
Wallaceburg	11,500	21	4	894,100	77.75	1/548
Waterloo Regional	307,535	450	100	22,357,750	72.70	1/683
Wiarton	2,062	4	—	149,110	72.31	1/516
Windsor	193,000	360	70	15,165,266	78.58	1/536
Wingham	2,900	5	1	231,400	79.79	1/580
Woodstock	26,390	40	8	1,930,230	73.14	1/660
York Regional	266,128	350	54	15,686,200	58.94	1/760
TOTAL:	7,147,685	13,059	3,452	642,363,552		
OPP	2,000,000	4,182	1,227	249,000,000	124.50	1/478

Ontario Provincial Police

J.L. Erskine, Commissioner
K.W. Grice, Deputy Commissioner Services
A.R. Ferguson, Deputy Commissioner Field Operations
J.W. Lidstone, Deputy Commissioner Special Service Operations

MANDATE AND SUMMARY

The Ontario Provincial Police Force is responsible for policing all that part of Ontario not having a police force. The Police Act of Ontario is the statutory authority for the existence of the Force. In addition to its general responsibilities, the Force, by authority of the Police Act of Ontario, is charged with maintaining a traffic patrol on the King's Highway, a Criminal Investigation Branch and enforcing the Liquor Licence Act.

It is the objective of the Force to provide a continuous and effective service to the public and in its attainment of this goal, to be a sensitive and humane people-oriented protective service.

During 1982, the Force provided policing services for some 992,937 square kilometres of rural area and 22,307 kilometres of King's Highways. In addition, the Force is responsible for policing approximately 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario waterways.

The actual strength of the Force as of December 31, 1982 was 4,146 uniformed members and 1,154 civilian personnel.

In 1982, the Force handled 94,861 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, an increase of 2.3 percent over 1981. Crimes against persons increased by 5.8 percent. Crimes against property increased by 2.2 percent.

During 1982, 29,770 Criminal Code (non-traffic charges) were laid against 23,288 persons. In addition, 26,950 Criminal Code traffic charges were laid with 14,863 charges processed through the courts. A total of 347,641 charges were laid under the Ontario Highway Traffic Act and Regulations.

There were 5,825 persons charged with offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code.

During the year 410,159 charges were laid under Ontario's provincial statutes. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for 95.7% of the work in this category.

With regard to traffic, the number of accidents decreased by 6.1 percent. Fatal motor vehicle accidents decreased by 18.7 percent and personal injury accidents by 7.1 percent.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

The Policy Analysis Secretariat serves in an advisory capacity to the Office of the Commissioner in the area of policy development for the effective operation, administration and training of the Force.

The specific responsibilities of the secretariat are:

- to undertake the policy analysis of all matters directed to the Secretariat by the Commissioner;
- to continually monitor and identify areas requiring the development of remedial policy initiatives;
- to assist the Commissioner and his senior staff to respond to policy initiative requests from the Ministry Office; and
- to monitor, through the Freedom of Information Officer, the proposed Freedom of Information legislation for its impact on the policing function.

During 1982, the Policy Analysis Secretariat undertook to study and reply to 89 new assignments. These consisted of study papers, ongoing projects and assistance to other branches and agencies. In excess of 40 articles such as proposed legislative changes, police periodicals, police and governmental annual reports and other publications were also reviewed by the secretariat.

SERVICES

MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Management Division is responsible for the financial management of the Force. The division coordinates Force planning, systems development, program auditing, management information services, and the administration of Force accommodation. In addition, the province-wide licensing of private investigators, security guards and firearms acquisitions are under the control of the Management Division.

Planning and Research Branch

The Planning and Research Branch provides research, development and consulting services to the Force, the Ministry of the Solicitor General and, upon request, to other Ontario government ministries. Current services available from the Planning and Research Branch include operational and administrative systems development, statistical analysis, management information systems, computer programming, records management and data processing services.

Data Processing Section

Data Processing Section records operational and administrative data on the day-to-day operations of the Force. Statistical data is also recorded for release to various public and government agencies.

Among other related responsibilities, this section controls the Personnel Information System which reflects an up-to-date status of all uniform, civilian, permanent, probationary and part-time employees currently employed by the Force.

Policy Co-ordination Section

This section is responsible for the preparation, dissemination, and maintenance of the Police Orders System and the administration of the word processing network within the Force.

During 1982, a total of 386 items representing changes to policy and/or procedures were presented to the Police Orders Committee. A total of 15 field districts now have word processing capability. Four C20 word processing systems are now operational at General Headquarters.

Records Management Section

The Records Management Section is responsible for providing staff advisory services to the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The section is also the coordinating body for the Force filing system.

During 1982, the section designed 43 new forms and completed revisions to 85 existing forms.

A central microfilming facility which has microfilmed approximately 30,000 major occurrence reports has been implemented for General Headquarters.

Special Projects Section

The Special Projects Section is devoted to developing, reviewing and revising Force policy as well as researching assignments, both minor and major in nature, for the benefit of the Force and ministry. Some of the more comprehensive projects undertaken by the section include a revised activity reporting and occurrence reporting system, the researching and development of a training package on the Charter of Rights legislation and policy development in conjunction with the changes that will be brought about by the proposed Young Offenders Act.

Statistical Analysis Section

The function of this section is to provide all levels within the Force, as well as other government agencies, with accurate, timely and pertinent statistical information bearing on a wide range of Force activities.

Section staff were involved in 15 major projects in 1982, some of which were the use of graph tables to provide assessment of Force operations in relation to administration, criminal and traffic trends and a Force-wide study to improve data capture and reporting procedures.

Systems Co-ordination and Development Section

This section is responsible for the maintenance of ongoing computer-based systems and the development of new computerized systems. During the year, section personnel assisted senior management in a consulting capacity on the Information Services Task Force. Feasibility studies were conducted by the Section, in various Force branches to determine the practicality of word processing services.

Properties Branch

The Properties Branch is responsible for land acquisition and accommodation on a ministry-wide basis.

The Properties Branch was instrumental in the selection and purchasing of 28 tower sites in conjunction with the Ontario Provincial Police Radio Communications System. Construction commenced on a new Brantford Detachment with completion expected in April, 1983. Installation of new communication centres in 12 OPP District Headquarters was completed during the year.

A new helicopter landing pad was constructed at the Training and Development Centre, Brampton. Driver training facilities were completed at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer, Ontario. A contract was awarded for the construction of a new Ontario Fire College at the location of the present Fire College at Gravenhurst, Ontario. Construction is scheduled to begin in February, 1983.

Properties Branch personnel made 745 visits to Ministry facilities throughout the province in 1982.

Registration Branch

Private Investigators and Security Guards Section

This section administrates the licencing of all private investigators and security guards in the province. This responsibility includes the licencing of agencies by whom they are employed.

During 1982, a total of 336 agencies were licenced under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. The number of employee licences issued included 1,118 private investigator licences, 13,382 security guard licences and 937 dual licences.

During 1982, the investigative unit of the section laid 101 charges against agencies and two charges against individuals under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act.

Chief Provincial Firearms Office Section

The responsibility of this section is to ensure the proper possession and conveyance of restricted weapons in the province in accordance with the Criminal Code, the inspection of shooting clubs and licencing of all firearms business outlets.

In 1982, a total of 7,632 permits to carry a restricted firearm were issued. The total approved shooting clubs in the Province of Ontario as of December 31, 1982, stands at 269.

The section issued 37,391 Firearms Acquisition Certificates and refused 343 applications during the year.

Staff Inspections Branch

This branch is responsible for the operational auditing of Force programs and activities and their adherence to policy. Branch members conduct internal investigations and special Force studies as required.

Program audits, including two General Headquarters Branch audits, were carried out during the year. Field audits were completed in five districts with emphasis on management and supervisory functions.

The branch conducted 21 staff complaint investigations in various areas of the province during the year. Ten management studies were undertaken, including a study in tow truck usage on controlled access highways within the boundaries of Metropolitan Toronto. The branch is in the process of completing program descriptions of all Force programs. This task is due for completion in 1983.

Staff Development Division

Staff Development Division is responsible for the coordination of Force training, personnel development and uniform recruitment. In addition to these responsibilities, the Division administers the Employee Counselling Program.

Career Management Branch

The Career Management Branch administers and co-ordinates the personnel function of the Force including recruitment, Force promotional processes, performance review system, continuing education and career counselling. Additional responsibilities include manpower information, administration of personnel records and employee counselling services.

Career Planning Section

The Career Planning Section is composed of the Career Planning and Management Education Units which are responsible for providing the Force with management development and staff development programming.

During the year, 22 members attended the Executive Development Course, Canadian Police College, Ottawa and 18 members attended the Senior Police Administration Course, Canadian Police College, Ottawa. A total of 125 employees attended various government-sponsored Civil Service Commission courses.

The Force educational subsidy program was reinstated in 1982. Employees attending courses on a part-time basis are reimbursed for tuition fees upon successful completion of the course. Courses taken include business administration, sociology, psychology, political science and management. Sixty employees have enrolled in the educational subsidy program this year.

Promotional processes were held for Sergeant to Commissioned Officer and Constable to Corporal in 1982. Twelve members were selected for on-the-job development to Commissioned Officer and 107 candidates completed the Corporal Development Program.

Manpower Administration Section

The Manpower Administration Section is responsible for the selection of suitable applicants for uniformed positions and administering personnel records for all Force employees.

In 1982, the Recruitment Unit, in addition to hiring 100 members to replace attrition losses, recruited 112 members in support of the patrol car complement program. During the year 2,600 applications were received for positions on the Force and 212 candidates were eventually posted to Force locations.

The Records Unit continually monitors the Force complement situation. Routine Orders are prepared weekly for Force-wide distribution. This unit administers the Manpower Inventory System which contains a record of each uniformed member's personal data.

Staff Relations Section

Staff Relations Section is responsible for the Force employee counselling program. The program is available to employees who wish to confidentially discuss health or personal problems affecting their employment.

A two-day post-shooting trauma counsellors course is being developed for selected members. The course is expected to become available in February, 1983.

Training Branch

The mandate of the Training Branch is to provide the highest quality training for the Ontario Provincial Police. This mandate includes the operation of various courses at the OPP Training Centre, the arrangement of courses at other locations throughout the province, planning field training through 35 in-service training lecturers and the co-ordination of First Aid training for the Force.

The Advanced Law Enforcement Course and the Criminal Investigation Course were new additions to the Training Branch calendar in 1982.

The audio-visual studio became operational during the year and video programs are in the planning stages to supplement in-service training lectures.

A variety of courses are offered at the Training Centre, some of which include:

- Orientation Course
- Techniques of Instruction Course
- Constable Refresher Course
- Coach Officer Course
- Telecommunications Course
- Corporal/Sergeant Management Course
- Arson Investigators Course
- Incident Communicators Course
- Marine Training Course

STAFF SERVICES DIVISION

The Staff Services Division provides a support service to the Force in the areas of telecommunications, records, forensic identification services, photographic services, transport, clothing and the processing of complaints against members and policing services.

Community Services Branch

The aim of the Community Services Branch is the safety of person and property. To achieve this aim, the branch presents programs designed to create public interest in safety and crime prevention.

During 1982, Community Services Officers throughout the province had personal contact with 608,983 citizens.

Information Section

The Information Section is responsible for dealing with inquiries from the news media, the preparation of press releases and the examination of complimentary and critical media items. The section is also responsible for the Honours and Awards Program. The Ontario Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was presented to 92 members. In addition, 2 Certificates of Valour, 18 OPP Awards for Bravery, 30 OPP Certificates of Commendation and 35 Commissioner's Citations were awarded.

Crime Prevention Section

Section staff co-ordinate the efforts of Community Services Officers in the field of crime prevention. During 1982, attention was directed at occurrences concerning youth, some of which include vandalism, shoplifting, break and enter and theft.

During the year, the Community Services Officers developed a total of 277 intelligence leads for the OPP and 47 leads for other police departments.

Safety Section

Members of the Safety Section assist and co-ordinate the efforts of field personnel involved in programs designed to create public interest towards police and safety of person and property. This program has been given the full support of the Ministry of Education, Ontario police forces and boards of education in the province.

During 1982, a pilot project of life skills entitled "Values, Influences and Peers" (V.I.P.) was implemented in various locations across the province.

Complaints Section

The Complaints Section is responsible for the administration of the Force Public Complaints System and the Public Appreciation Program. The complaints system continues to generate public confidence as an equitable avenue of settling real and perceived concerns about the services the Force provides and the conduct of its members. In 1982, the Complaints Section processed 493 complaints against members of the Force and 238 against policing services. A total of 75 percent of members complaints and 82 percent of policing services complaints were declared unfounded.

The purpose of the Public Appreciation Program is to record all public expressions of appreciation for services rendered by individual Force members and services rendered by the Force as a corporate entity. During the year a total of 526 tributes were received.

News Bureau

The News Bureau acts as liaison with the media. A landline broadcast system is maintained, linking 12 Toronto media outlets, including main wire services. News Bureau members are accepted as the first contact for OPP news items and provide regular rush hour traffic reports, with emphasis on accident locations.

Quartermaster Stores Branch

The function of this branch is to procure, stock and distribute uniform and equipment to members of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Ontario Government Protective Service, Auxiliary Police and special constables in the Indian Policing Program. The branch maintains a repository for all seized weapons.

All Force members were supplied with body armour in 1982. The branch filled approximately 18,000 requisitions for articles of uniform and equipment requested by Force members during the year.

Records and Identification Branch

This branch maintains the major occurrence and administrative files of the Force. In addition to this responsibility, the following support services are available: crime index unit, forensic identification, photographic laboratory services, occurrence records and a suspension control centre.

Occurrence Records, Crime Index and Non-Police Enquiry Section

Data on the movement of criminals is disseminated by this section. The section prepares and publishes a crime index bulletin listing information of special interest to police agencies and, upon request, provides record information to approved government agencies.

Administrative Records, Mail and Print Section

This section is responsible for the maintenance, processing and routing of administrative correspondence for the Force. Members of the Section maintain a mail service and printing services for the Force.

Forensic Identification Services Section

Forensic Identification Services provide expert assistance to field identification units and other law enforcement agencies in forensic identification. The section maintains the only police operated argon ion laser in Canada. Section members examined 12,470 exhibits in 387 cases during 1982. A total of 160 identifications were made involving 108 persons in 1982.

Photographic Laboratory Section

The Photographic Laboratory Section is the central automatic colour processing facility for the Force. This facility is the resource centre for graphic arts and photographic equipment testing and evaluation. In addition to photographic services, the laboratory produces audio-visual programs for the Force and other Ontario government ministries.

This facility assists other branches by providing a modern drafting and design service. A number of models were constructed for inquests and court purposes, one of which was a scale model of an apartment building in Spanish, Ontario, in which nine persons died in a fire in 1982.

Suspension Control Centre

The Suspension Control Centre provides a central repository for drivers' licence suspension records for Ontario police forces. There were approximately 133,000 suspension records on the system at the end of December, 1982.

Telecommunications Branch

The Telecommunications Branch is responsible for the administration and operational functions of the telecommunications facilities of the Force. Its objective is to provide instant transmittal of data essential to efficient police operations.

Operations Section

This section co-ordinates a provincial network comprised of 158 base and repeater stations throughout the province. Stations transmitted approximately 6,918,752 messages to 1,670 radio-equipped mobile units during the year.

Staff personnel co-ordinate the use of the C.P.I.C. System for the Force. A CR II Terminal which allows direct access to the RCMP data base containing criminal records was installed in the branch in December. This terminal will result in a faster response to Force personnel requesting criminal records for bail hearings, court, etc.

Under a mandate from the Ontario Police Commission, two Force members audited 44 agencies with regard to proper C.P.I.C. procedures.

This section also maintains Force radar units. The Force operates, 235 radar instruments in the province. A total of 26 new radar units were purchased in 1982.

A Duty N.C.O. is available at Ontario Provincial Police General Headquarters on a 24-hour basis. This position provides liaison between field personnel and the various branches within GHQ, other ministries and civilian authorities in case of a provincial emergency. During 1982, 9,657 occurrences were handled.

Communications System Development Section

This Section is charged with responsibility for the development and implementation of the new OPP multi-channel radio communication system.

Personnel were involved in the selection and acquisition of radio tower sites throughout the province. Approximately 90% of all land acquisition has been finalized and the majority of communication centres at field district headquarters have been completed.

Transport Branch

The Transport Branch is the source of supply for all Force mobile units. The Force operates 2,317 transport units including automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, aircraft and other miscellaneous equipment. Skilled tradesmen and technicians equip all vehicles to Force specifications at General Headquarters and Thunder Bay police garages.

During the year, Force mobile equipment travelled 100,655,561 kilometres, marine equipment logged 12,594 hours, snow equipment logged 8,103 hours, fixed wing aircraft logged 1,839 hours and Force helicopters logged 1,274 hours.

Information Services Task Force

The Information Services Task Force effectively completed an analysis of user requirements and submitted their recommendations to senior management in September, 1982. The task Force mandate has been fulfilled and the complement was reassigned to the Computer Services Section, Operational Services Branch.

FIELD OPERATIONS

FIELD OPERATIONS

Field Operations is charged with the responsibility of law enforcement duties in the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Responsibilities include the enforcement of Federal and Provincial statutes.

District identification personnel attended at 8,363 criminal occurrences and 302 traffic related occurrences in 1982. A total of 7,244 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crimes which resulted in 401 identifications. There were 283 identifications for such items as footwear, tire impressions, broken glass and various miscellaneous objects other than fingerprints. Identification members prepared 840 charts and crime scene drawings for court presentation to assist investigators.

Field Administration Branch

Field Administration Branch co-ordinates the function of 16 field districts in such areas as manpower deployment, budgeting, detachment planning, and disciplinary hearings, together with helicopter and Indian and municipal policing operations.

Field Audit Section

Section staff audit law enforcement reports received from the field and co-ordinate requests for information from other police agencies and government ministries. A total of 731 reports were reviewed by Field Audit Section in 1982.

Helicopter Section

The Helicopter Section has a complement of four Force members who are qualified commercial pilots and one senior air engineer based at the Training Centre, Brampton, Ontario. The Force operates two modern helicopters; a Bell 206L Long Ranger and a Bell 206B Jet Ranger that are used in a variety of law enforcement functions.

During 1982, Force helicopters were utilized in 606 occurrences, logging 1,274 hours flying time including 74 search and rescue operations in which 20 missing persons were found and 5 persons rescued.

Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section

The Force administers the Federal-Provincial cost sharing agreement for the policing on Indian reserves in Ontario by Indian Special Constables. Section staff provide administrative and liaison services to the districts and reserves in the total Indian policing program.

Two aircraft, a Turbo Beaver and single engine Otter, provide back-up policing capabilities to Indian reserves in remote northeastern and northwestern sections of the province.

As of December 31, 1982, there were 106 Indian and 13 non-native special constables policing 58 reserves throughout the province.

During 1982, the Force policed 12 municipalities under contract. In addition, a special contract has continued with the Regional Municipality of Peel to provide policing services within a part of that jurisdiction. This policing service is performed by the Snelgrove Detachment, No. 5 District.

Field Support Services Branch

The Field Support Services Branch provides direct support to field operations in the areas of auxiliary police units, underwater search and recovery, tactics and rescue, explosives disposal, canine operations and the OPP Pipes and Drums Band. Liaison is provided with the OPP Training Centre for selection of personnel to attend specialized courses and co-ordinating flood control information with the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Canine Search and Rescue Unit

During 1982, the Canine Unit was increased to fifteen teams located at Chatham, London, Brantford, Mount Forest (two teams), Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Casselman, Perth, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine, Thunder Bay and Kenora. The canine teams responded to a total of 922 requests for assistance during 1982.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544 members. The total actual strength of the Auxiliary in 1982 was 499. Seventeen Auxiliary Units are located in districts 1-12. Each Unit is under the direction of a regular Force member of provincial constable or corporal rank. Auxiliary members perform patrol duties with regular Force members on a continuing basis. Members performed 50,154 hours of patrol during 1982.

In 1982 the Prescott Unit (No. 10 District) was amalgamated with the Brockville Unit. A new unit was formed in Pembroke to cover the northern half of No. 10 District.

Explosives Disposal Units

Explosives Disposal Units are located at General Headquarters and each district headquarters in the province. A total of 49 members are trained explosives technicians. Members responded to 271 occurrences involving explosive substances in 1982.

OPP Pipes and Drums

The strength of the OPP Pipes and Drums was 23 in 1982. The Pipes and Drums participated in 58 engagements throughout Ontario as well as engagements in the United States. The OPP Pipes and Drums remains an ideal public relations vehicle for the Ontario Provincial Police Force.

Tactics and Rescue Unit

The function of the Tactics and Rescue Unit is to deal effectively with armed/barricaded persons, snipers, terrorists, and hostage taking incidents. Security is provided in high risk situations and rescue operations are effected where difficult access exists. The Tactics and Rescue Units are available upon request to assist other police departments in the province.

The teams collectively responded to 64 calls for assistance during the year.

Training for team members is carried out at the Canadian Forces Base Borden and the Ontario Provincial Police Training Centre.

Underwater Search and Rescue Unit

Currently, 48 members of the Force are qualified and assigned to underwater search and rescue duty. Underwater search and rescue teams are located at each district headquarters with the exception of No. 5 District. Team members were involved in 218 operational dives in 1982.

The Ontario Provincial Police diving program assisted and trained divers from other Ontario police forces during the year.

Traffic Division

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing and maintaining the traffic-related programs of the Force and monitors and supervises the traffic function of 16 field districts.

Traffic Investigations Branch

The primary function of this branch is to evaluate and assist in the Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program throughout the Force. The branch supervises the utilization of the breathalyzer, the Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester (A.L.E.R.T.), radar, selective law enforcement vehicles, plus breathalyzer and motorcycle training.

Branch staff are active in Federal and Provincial organizations related to traffic problems.

The branch acts as a clearing house for queries from the Force and the public regarding accidents and traffic law enforcement.

A.L.E.R.T. Program

This program commenced in 1979 with 25 A.L.E.R.T. units in Districts 5, 6, 7 and 8. It was implemented in an effort to reduce the number of drinking drivers and serious accidents on Ontario highways. The Force has 253 A.L.E.R.T. units in service throughout the province.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Program

In response to a continuing number of founded complaints from the motoring public regarding speed and other violations by commercial vehicle traffic, the Force continued its special program which involved the use of unmarked cars equipped with hand held radar and uniform car interceptors on highways in southern Ontario.

During the year, the Force continued to operate its commercial motor vehicle 'stop check' project at a number of Ministry of Transportation and Communications weigh-scale sites across the province. Good rapport was manifested between OPP and M.T.C. personnel and the results of their endeavours were gratifying.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air patrol

During the year, the OPP operated two chartered aircraft from Toronto and Orillia. This provided aerial surveillance on numerous highways which are specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Patrol by aircraft resulted in 8,506 charges being preferred and 803 warnings issued. Contact was made with motorists on an average of once every 5 minutes.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 14,325 drivers through the use of intoxicants accounted for 25,836 of the total number of traffic-related Criminal Code charges.

There were 330,942 persons prosecuted for Highway Traffic Act offences (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1982, resulting in 321,148 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 97%, which indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways, members of the Force operated 235 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 189,723 charges.

A total of 655 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 145 breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the province.

Selective Enforcement Vehicles

To assist in the quality control of traffic enforcement, 53 selective vehicles were used in Districts 1 to 17 inclusive. Each unit travelled an average 5,135 kilometres per month.

Motor Vehicle Accidents — Highways

In 1982, OPP personnel investigated a total of 69,577 highway accidents. Of that number 35,818 were classified as reportable-property damage only (damage in excess of $400), 14,480 were classified as non-reportable (damage under $400), 18,663 involved injury to 29,132 persons and 616 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 728 persons.

The total of 69,577 highway accidents represents a decrease of 4,481 accidents from the 1981 total of 74,058. The total number of personal injury accidents 18,663 is a decrease of 1,435 accidents over the 1981 total of 20,098 injury accidents. The 616 fatal accidents is a decrease of 142 fatal accidents over the 1981 total of 758 fatal collisions. The number of persons killed decreased by 182 over the 1981 total of 910 fatalities.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1982, there were 28,314 charges laid by Force personnel under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles increased in 1982 to 555 compared to 442 in 1981. There were 22 deaths attributed to snow vehicle mishaps in 1982, an increase of eight over the 1981 total of 14. Persons injured in 1982 increased by 37 to 324 compared with the 1981 figure of 287. Total charges increased by 361 to 1,960 over the charges laid in 1981.

Precision Motorcycle Ride Team

The Ontario Provincial Police Motorcycle Precision Ride Team, known as "The Golden Helmets", consists of 18 members under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner, Traffic Division.

The members are selected on a voluntary basis and are assigned to traffic duties at various detachments in southern Ontario.

In 1982, as in previous years, each motorcycle rider received a special training refresher course on the intricate manoeuvres performed by the Golden Helmets.

The team commenced their tour at Petawawa on June 19, 1982 and finished at the Grey Cup Parade on November 27, 1982. During this tour, they gave 19 performances at 17 different locations including fall fairs and other functions.

SPECIAL SERVICES OPERATIONS

The Special Services Division is charged with the responsibility of investigating crimes which require specialized investigative techniques. Personnel within the division provide specific investigative skills to assist members of the Force and municipal police forces throughout the province.

Anti-Rackets Branch

The Anti-Rackets Branch is responsible for the investigation of "white collar" and related crimes as well as counterfeit and forgery offences in the province. White collar crimes include a large variety of fraudulent rackets and schemes, some of which involve a high degree of sophistication. Counterfeit and forgery offences include not only currency but also payroll cheques, credit cards, lottery tickets, travellers cheques and money orders.

Within the responsibility of the branch, 129 investigations were carried over from 1981 and 309 new investigations were initiated in 1982. Branch personnel laid 1,107 criminal charges against 202 persons in 1982. A total of 66 charges were laid against companies. Convictions were registered against 130 persons on 898 charges. The reported total loss to victims of frauds and related crimes in 1982 was $72,515,481.

The total amount of counterfeit currency uttered in 1982 amounted to $38,000 of which $37,295 was American and $705 Canadian.

During the year, members of the branch were called upon 138 times to assist municipal police forces with fraud inquiries as well as assisting 14 Ontario government ministries in a variety of investigations.

Criminal Investigation Branch

The Criminal Investigation Branch is responsible for the investigation of serious crime including murder, kidnapping, rape and armed robbery within OPP jurisdiction. The branch provides assistance to municipal police forces in Ontario and in other matters that would best serve the public interest by an independent investigation. Members are called upon to probe allegations of irregularities at all levels of government. The branch also assists the office of the Chief Coroner in preparing inquests of a controversial nature having major public impact.

Members were detailed to 166 new assignments during the year. Some of the more serious assignments included 56 murders, two non-culpable homicides, nine attempted murders, five suicides, 19 suspicious deaths, 13 armed robberies and one hostage situation.

Intelligence Branch

The objective of the Intelligence Branch is to gather and classify information concerning criminal activity and, through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, their associates and activities. Information is disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action. Organized crime is monitored in conjunction with other intelligence agencies and police forces both nationally and internationally.

Analytical and Files Section

The Analytical and Files Section is responsible for the maintenance of operational intelligence files and the electronic processing of intelligence data. Intelligence information is disseminated to members of the Force and other law enforcement agencies. All incoming intelligence information is classified and reviewed by section personnel. During 1981, a total of 84 intelligence analyses were completed by members of the section.

Field Intelligence Units

Field Intelligence Units are located at Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, London, Windsor, North Bay and Toronto International Airport. The Field Intelligence Units gather intelligence information on major criminals in their respective areas and liaise with local law enforcement agencies on a continuous basis. Co-operation among the field units provides a province-wide Force intelligence network.

General Investigation Section

This section conducts intelligence inquiries and background probes of specific individuals and/or associated corporations and provides investigative assistance to member agencies in the Criminal Intelligence Services at both the federal and provincial level. During the year, 243 investigations were conducted and 226 reports submitted.

Major Criminal Research Section

This function monitors and investigates major organized crime figures in the province. Members provide intelligence investigative support with respect to organized crime investigations to Force members as well as other law enforcement agencies. Section members were involved in a total of 208 investigations during the year.

Special Squad Section

The Special Squad provides a central repository for criminal intelligence information on all motorcycle gang members and their associates in the Province of Ontario. The section also provides instruction to law enforcement agencies in Canada and the United States on methods of curtailing motorcycle gang criminal activities.

During the year the Special Squad performed 329 services for various police forces and Ontario government ministries in the province. The Special Squad gave 20 lectures on motorcycle gang activity to various groups in the province and the United States.

Operational Services Branch

The Operational Services Branch provides an operational support service to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance co-ordination, surreptitious photography and physical surveillance, polygraph and computer services. These various services are provided upon request to the Force and other police agencies.

Computer Services Section

Computer Services Section maintains a computerized information retrieval system for the police intelligence community in the Province of Ontario. The section provides computer terminals to various branches and field units within the Force, the Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario and selected joint forces operations.

Equipment Maintenance and Development Section

This section is responsible for the research and development of audio interception and visual surveillance equipment. Members of the section are available to the police intelligence community for advice on the designing, building, repairing and maintaining of specialized equipment.

Photographic Surveillance Section

The principal responsibilities of this section are covert video and night surveillance services. Section members provide their services to the Force and other police agencies throughout the province.

Physical Surveillance Section

Members of this section are highly skilled in the technique of physical surveillance. Section services are made available to all branches within the Force and various law enforcement agencies in the province. The section accommodated 188 separate surveillance requests during 1982.

Polygraph Section

The Polygraph Section provides a polygraph and interrogation service in the investigation of criminal matters to the Force and other law enforcement agencies. This section also provides the benefit of being able to confirm the truthfulness of suspects, victims and witnesses.

Technical Installation Section

Section members co-ordinate the installation of electronic equipment that is required to gather evidence with respect to the interception of private communication.

Technical Investigation Coordination Section

This section provides co-ordination of electronic surveillance services to criminal investigations. Section members are responsible for the planning, management and supervision of the technical surveillance.

Security Branch

The Security Branch provides personal security for government and visiting dignitaries to the province. Expert advice is available to government departments on building and internal security. Assistance is given in high risk security operations and escorts.

The branch has the additional responsibility for the administration and supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service.

Other responsibilities include providing security investigation of government employees in sensitive positions and conducting criminal investigations on matters that may affect the government.

Special Investigations Branch

The Special Investigations Branch provides investigation expertise in the fields of drug enforcement, auto theft, and pornography. Branch members also provide assistance to the Ontario Racing Commission concerning irregularities in horse racing.

Auto Theft Section

This section maintains a staff trained and capable of providing investigative and technical assistance to all police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of suspect vehicles.

Section members lecture on the subject of auto theft investigation at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer, Ontario, and the OPP Training Centre, Brampton. The section initiated 127 investigations and provided assistance on 287 occasions to other government ministries and Ontario police forces. Property recovered and identified through expert examination totalled $970,775.

Drug Enforcement Section

The Drug Enforcement Section maintains field units in London, North Bay, Kingston, and Kenora. The section coordinates drug-related investigations throughout the province and co-operates with other police agencies in joint forces operations. The Toronto Drug Unit assists OPP detachments engaged in drug investigations. A total of 805 charges were laid under the Narcotic Control Act and 78 charges under the Food and Drug Act during 1982.

General Assignment Section

The General Assignment Section was formed June 2, 1982. The section evolved from the now defunct Liquor Laws Enforcement Section which was disbanded November 16, 1981.

The function of the section is to provide an administrative and supervisory function for the following units: Project "P" (Joint Forces Operation), Ontario Racing Commission and Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit. Members of the section are also available to provide police forces and crown attorneys of Ontario with assistance relating to the liquor laws of the province.

SPECIAL EVENTS
1982

Appointment of Commissioner J.L. Erskine

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Train Derailment and Chemical Spill
Medonte Township
No. 7 District

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The Re-alignment of the Force

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Force History Recorded

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Under an Order-In-Council February 12, 1982, Deputy Commissioner James Laird Erskine became the ninth Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police effective September 25, 1981.

Commissioner Erskine joined the Force in 1945, after serving overseas with the Royal Canadian Air Force 405 Squadron.

He started his 36-year career in the Niagara Peninsula, where he served at Niagara Falls and St. Catharines detachments.

In 1960, he was transferred to General Headquarters as an inspector with the Criminal Investigation Branch. He headed up the Anti-Rackets Squad at that time and progressed through the ranks of chief inspector and staff superintendent, becoming Director of the Anti-Rackets Branch in November, 1968.

In 1970 he moved to the Special Services Division as second-in-command; his promotion to Assistant Commissioner in charge of the division followed in December, 1972. He moved to Field Division in 1973.

Two years later, in April 1975, he was appointed to the rank of Deputy Commissioner and took charge of the services side of the Force. He took over the Operations side in 1976.

Train Derailment and Chemical Spill
Medonte Township
No. 7 District

Officers from the Orillia Detachment took part in a precedent-setting situation February 28, 1982, when a CP Rail train carrying dangerous chemicals, including 39 tons of hydrofluoric acid, derailed just outside the city.

The Medical Officer of Health for the area, Dr. Dave Korn, ordered an evacuation of the surrounding areas after he deemed the chemical hazard dangerous to health — the first time such action has taken place on the instructions of a Medical Officer of Health.

Fire broke out on impact and the derailed cars piled up like cord wood. The precautionary steps were taken when the hydrofluoric tanker could not be located and was presumed to be in the inferno.

Initially, roadblocks were set up and the officer-in-charge issued a warning to the public within a one-mile radius of the accident and the area shadowed by the smoke.

Solicitor General George Taylor arrived and acted as the chairman of the board during meetings to determine appropriate actions. An expansion of the evacuation to five miles was one of the decisions.

Orillia officers removed 1,200 residents to receiving centres in Georgian College, Barrie, the Red Cross and 100F Hall.

The tanker was finally located March 1, 1982, and the evacuation area was reduced to a one-mile radius with a five mile precautionary zone. Seven families were affected by this but were allowed in and out of this interior perimeter during the day to feed their farm animals.

The evacuation zones were increased or decreased according to the seriousness of the steps that had to be taken to "right" the tanker and transfer its contents.

By March 9, 1982, the emergency was over and officers reported no deaths or injuries.

A total of 125 members of the Force were detailed to duty at this occurrence which was brought to a successful conclusion.

Re-alignment of the Force

In 1982, the decision of the Ontario government to establish a third Deputy Commissioner position and reduce the executive complement necessitated a major functional re-alignment of the Force.

Through the use of Force personnel, preparations commenced in 1982 to develop an effective framework that would meet the needs of the Force and policing in the 1980s.

Several existing Force functions were re-aligned into a more practical model conducive to improving productivity.

Seven divisions were identified under the responsibility of three Deputy Commissioners. Two new branches were created; namely, the Professional Standards Branch, handling Force complaints and awards and the Program Audit and Evaluation Branch, being responsible for the evaluation of Force programs. Both of these functions will report directly to the Office of the Commissioner. A new Executive Officer position was created, reporting directly to the Commissioner. The Force re-alignment is targeted to become effective Feb. 1, 1983.

Force History Recorded

In anticipation of the 75th anniversary of the creation of the Ontario Provincial Police Force which will be celebrated in 1984, the preparation of a history of the OPP was undertaken in August, 1980. It is anticipated that the publication of a suitably impressive book will be completed by the spring of the anniversary year and made available for sale to serving and former members of the Force and to the general public. The history will consider Ontario's earliest days and the evolution of rural policing through the eras of citizen constables and county police to the present day organization of the OPP. Rich in anecdotes, liberally illustrated, the story will follow the development of the Force from its original 51 members to the present-day strength of more than 4,000 members.

IN MEMORIAM

KILLED ON DUTY

Detective Inspector L.I. Foran
Criminal Investigation Branch
Auto Accident: May 4, 1982

Provincial Constable R.J. Hopkins
Mount Forest Detachment
Murdered: May 9, 1982

Provincial Constable W.H. Smith
North Bay Detachment
Auto Accident: February 16, 1982

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS PASSED AWAY IN 1982

Sergeant V.S. Dix
Powassen Detachment
Passed away: February 14, 1982

Corporal N.H. Cummings
Kenora Detachment
Passed away: December 15, 1982

Provincial Constable P.C. Beaurivage
Kirkland Lake Detachment
Passed away: August 22, 1982

Corporal V.H. Price
Perth Detachment
Passed away: December 15, 1982

Provincial Constable F.L. Bowes
Belleville Detachment
Passed away: October 31, 1982

Provincial Constable D.I. Malloch
Kingston Detachment
Passed away: November 20, 1982

Our members are sadly missed and fondly remembered

Map of Ontario Showing OPP Districts

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

OPP Districts, Jurisdictions, Detachments

DISTRICT	JURISDICTION	DETACHMENTS
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Belle River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp.(M), Grand Bend(S), Malden Twp.(M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pelee Island(S), Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Ridgetown(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(S), Sombra, Tecumseh(M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Niagara, Haldimand-Norfolk and the County of Brant	Burlington, Brantford, Milton, Simcoe, Norfolk, Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
*No. 4 Niagara Falls closed effective December 31, 1977.		
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Beaverton, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Cobcconk, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Renfrew and part of Territorial District of Nipissing	Perth, Almonte(M), Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphton, Westport, Whitney.
No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Manotick, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park(M), Rockland, West Carleton, Winchester.

No. 12 North Bay	Territorial District of Parry Sound, Timiskaming and part of Nipissing	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, Mattawa, McGarry Twp.(M), Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foleyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Dubreuilville, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakabeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabaqua, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Rainy River, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay, Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.
(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

APPENDIX C-1

CRIME AND TRAFFIC OCCURRENCES SUMMARY

	Actual Occurrences		
Crime	**1981***	**1982**	**% Change**
Crimes Against Persons	7,288	7,708	5.8%
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	35	45	28.6%
Attempted Murder	39	30	-23.1%
Other Crimes Against Persons	7,214	7,633	5.8%
Crimes Against Property	70,620	72,167	2.2%
Fraud	4,243	4,044	-4.7%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,162	3,258	3.0%
Breaking and Entering	17,645	19,028	7.8%
Thefts	28,980	30,279	4.5%
Have Stolen Goods	1,303	1,231	-5.5%
Wilful Damage	15,287	14,327	-6.3%
Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)	14,863	14,986	0.8%
Total (Criminal Code)	92,771	94,861	2.3%
Clearance Rate (Criminal Code)	42.1	41.1	

	Accidents		
Traffic	**1981**	**1982**	**% Change**
Total Highway Accidents	74,058	69,577	-6.1%
Fatal Accidents	758	616	-18.7%
Personal Injury Accidents	20,098	18,663	-7.1%

* Some 1981 figures shown in prior reports may not be exactly equivalent to those above due to subsequent amendments.

APPENDIX C-2

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported By District

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	—	2	—	7	2	3	7	2	4	—	2	3	1	5	5	47
Attempted Murder	4	3	1	—	2	3	5	5	1	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	33
Sex Offences	56	60	23	14	67	104	68	67	34	76	50	33	24	30	27	63	796
Assaults	805	422	369	145	525	818	544	664	403	461	451	355	349	442	472	857	8,082
Robbery	23	17	19	3	11	38	22	19	7	51	22	4	11	7	10	18	282
Breaking & Entering	2360	1028	1124	248	1885	2882	2117	1656	1556	1856	1459	660	684	664	816	1304	22,299
Theft Motor Vehicle	589	317	290	66	351	545	340	268	222	375	205	91	124	185	130	185	4,283
Theft Over $200	1221	729	500	206	971	1344	874	858	648	1048	655	300	340	298	463	699	11,154
Theft $200 & Under	2237	1267	1139	386	2222	3199	1903	2270	1394	1986	1258	615	708	730	843	1141	23,298
Have Stolen Goods	132	92	63	41	95	168	68	108	64	114	117	43	54	33	90	87	1,369
Frauds	331	526	257	115	496	643	431	518	292	307	251	138	128	139	158	234	4,964
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Gaming & Betting	—	3	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	14
Offensive Weapons	134	49	65	21	84	172	93	107	92	93	113	58	29	104	70	179	1,463
Other Criminal Code	3213	1750	1908	676	2772	4198	2432	2894	1892	2674	1818	1068	1109	1347	1190	1999	32,940
Total	11109	6263	5760	1921	9493	14117	8902	9441	6608	9051	6402	3370	3565	3980	4275	6772	111,029

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual By District

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	—	2	—	6	2	3	6	2	4	—	2	3	1	5	5	45
Attempted Murder	4	3	1	—	1	2	5	4	1	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	30
Sex Offences	40	48	18	8	52	81	48	50	22	61	35	21	21	24	20	41	590
Assaults	728	369	296	135	425	669	465	503	363	370	384	304	298	383	431	717	6,840
Robbery	19	14	16	3	7	24	15	16	6	35	14	3	7	5	6	13	203
Breaking & Entering	2026	863	942	202	1558	2386	1776	1448	1353	1536	1285	579	604	586	726	1158	19,028
Theft Motor Vehicle	464	258	223	56	259	404	254	181	165	297	156	54	89	151	101	146	3,258
Theft Over $200	1134	664	455	190	843	1183	752	765	551	948	533	256	296	254	389	567	9,780
Theft $200 & Under	2053	1134	1017	335	1947	2836	1653	2010	1216	1787	1080	519	613	603	739	957	20,499
Have Stolen Goods	114	89	57	38	81	155	60	96	55	103	100	41	50	30	82	80	1,231
Frauds	276	473	209	97	388	509	343	380	229	256	211	113	114	109	139	198	4,044
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gaming & Betting	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Offensive Weapons	112	45	50	19	55	123	69	77	77	71	80	47	21	82	52	133	1,113
Other Criminal Code	2782	1558	1613	598	2291	3514	2011	2431	1650	2315	1509	919	983	1195	1057	1758	28,184
Total	9756	5521	4899	1681	7917	11888	7456	7967	5691	7789	5390	2860	3101	3423	3748	5774	94,861

APPENDIX C-3

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared By District

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	—	1	—	6	2	3	5	2	4	—	1	3	1	5	5	42
Attempted Murder	4	3	1	—	1	2	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	—	1	1	29
Sex Offences	27	39	15	4	45	57	35	41	18	45	34	22	16	19	17	38	472
Assaults	670	351	267	121	396	580	425	460	345	323	383	298	275	361	413	676	6,344
Robbery	7	10	9	1	4	14	6	9	1	15	10	2	5	5	6	13	117
Breaking & Entering	383	262	224	38	588	540	381	328	337	300	307	209	119	237	349	493	5,095
Theft Motor Vehicle	168	113	54	26	110	131	101	78	72	105	72	40	46	53	52	90	1,311
Theft Over $200	87	98	48	32	94	169	90	103	80	112	88	40	40	62	83	140	1,366
Theft $200 & Under	421	242	187	71	514	818	314	475	239	286	307	208	133	203	304	276	4,998
Have Stolen Goods	112	90	58	39	78	144	57	95	57	97	92	41	50	32	86	80	1,208
Frauds	201	449	172	68	311	368	290	275	184	192	159	95	69	96	132	172	3,233
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gaming & Betting	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	14
Offensive Weapons	98	42	43	16	52	111	57	65	72	62	69	43	18	72	47	122	989
Other Criminal Code	1254	677	706	363	971	1615	951	1059	742	897	779	638	517	820	665	1104	13,758
Total	3436	2379	1785	779	3173	4551	2716	2995	2151	2445	2302	1641	1293	1961	2160	3210	38,977

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual By District

Criminal Negligence																	
— Cause Death	2	4	6	2	—	—	2	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	6	1	35
— Bodily Harm	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	16
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	4	12	25	5	13	9	4	3	6	8	1	2	1	1	1	100
Fail to Remain	198	85	198	374	142	221	160	172	62	171	96	49	65	72	62	65	2,192
Dangerous Driving	33	24	57	105	50	56	35	62	42	30	26	24	15	15	9	10	593
Refusing Breathalyzer	83	65	136	164	110	131	68	97	67	93	42	45	25	23	28	37	1,214
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	835	693	1205	1851	1235	1452	644	1117	647	659	554	608	314	395	337	474	13,020
Total	1156	876	1615	2521	1544	1875	919	1459	824	963	728	729	422	507	444	588	17,170

APPENDIX C-4

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported By District

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	2	—	—	2	1	—	5	—	7	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	21
Cocaine	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	22
Other Drugs	7	8	1	4	32	7	11	4	4	10	5	1	5	2	3	3	107
Cannabis	199	158	93	174	210	368	135	162	126	97	106	49	45	89	85	81	2,177
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	6	19
Restricted Drugs	5	—	7	2	3	12	2	3	18	10	9	4	2	2	3	5	87
Other Fed. Statutes	467	33	59	6	113	299	377	150	70	75	181	439	30	256	236	2001	4,792
Provincial Statutes	7844	3605	4811	4396	7227	7259	3693	3947	2655	2499	3683	1844	1290	2152	2735	4551	64,191
Municipal By-Laws	322	—	—	1	—	27	7	1	22	45	15	1	6	—	4	1	462
Total	8857	3806	4973	4586	7589	7976	4235	4272	2903	2741	4002	2338	1379	2501	3071	6649	71,878

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual By District

Heroin	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cocaine	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	18
Other Drugs	3	8	1	4	28	6	10	3	2	9	2	—	3	2	1	1	83
Cannabis	187	151	85	171	185	343	112	140	121	86	95	45	37	75	79	70	1,982
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	15
Restricted Drugs	5	—	6	2	3	11	2	3	17	8	4	3	2	1	3	4	74
Other Fed. Statutes	462	33	56	6	109	293	364	148	67	73	171	416	28	243	232	1902	4,603
Provincial Statutes	7628	3485	4615	4361	6892	6879	3440	3670	2552	2345	3499	1778	1239	2090	2653	4383	61,509
Municipal By-Laws	284	—	—	1	—	20	6	1	22	39	15	1	5	—	4	1	399
Total	8569	3679	4765	4548	7219	7554	3938	3968	2783	2565	3787	2243	1351	2411	2975	6368	68,687

APPENDIX C-5

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared By District

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cocaine	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	17
Other Drugs	2	8	1	4	22	6	9	3	2	10	2	—	3	2	1	1	76
Cannabis	178	151	76	169	182	326	110	130	110	77	80	41	34	74	75	63	1,876
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	11
Restricted Drugs	5	—	5	1	3	10	4	3	17	6	3	3	—	1	2	3	66
Other Fed. Statutes	458	33	54	6	105	277	360	143	64	69	160	408	24	245	216	1883	4,505
Provincial Statutes	7526	3404	4479	4338	6752	6556	3293	3531	2497	2224	3388	1736	1164	2074	2618	4290	59,870
Municipal By-Laws	253	—	—	1	—	16	6	1	22	35	15	1	4	—	4	1	359
Total	8422	3598	4617	4522	7065	7193	3786	3814	2714	2426	3649	2189	1230	2396	2918	6245	66,784

APPENDIX C-6

CHARGES 1982

CRIMINAL CODE (NON-TRAFFIC)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults
Murder	3	45
Manslaughter	—	2
Infanticide	—	—
Attempted Murder	1	32
Rape	2	89
Other Sex Offences	14	163
Assaults (Not Indecent)	82	2053
Robbery	7	155
Breaking & Entering	1263	4014
Theft Motor Vehicle	196	906
Theft — Over $200	132	908
Theft — $200 & Under	459	2487
Have Stolen Goods	95	1093
Frauds	22	1224
Prostitution	—	—
Gaming & Betting	—	45
Offensive Weapons	35	623
Other Criminal Code Offences (Non-Traffic)	339	6709
Total	2650	20638

CRIMINAL CODE (TRAFFIC)		
Criminal Negligence		
— Causing Death	1	35
— Causing Bodily Harm	—	13
— Operating Motor Vehicle	—	86
Fail to Remain	1	358
Dangerous Driving	10	585
Fail to Provide Breath Sample	—	1170
Excess of 80 mg of Alcohol in Blood and Drive While Ability Impaired	3	12601
Total	15	14848
OTHER OFFENCES		
Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations	311	347330
Liquor Licence Act	168	42507
Other Provincial Statutes	48	19795
Federal Statutes — Drugs	26	1877
Other Federal Statutes	156	3766
Municipal By-Laws (Ex-Traffic)	1	92
Total	710	415367

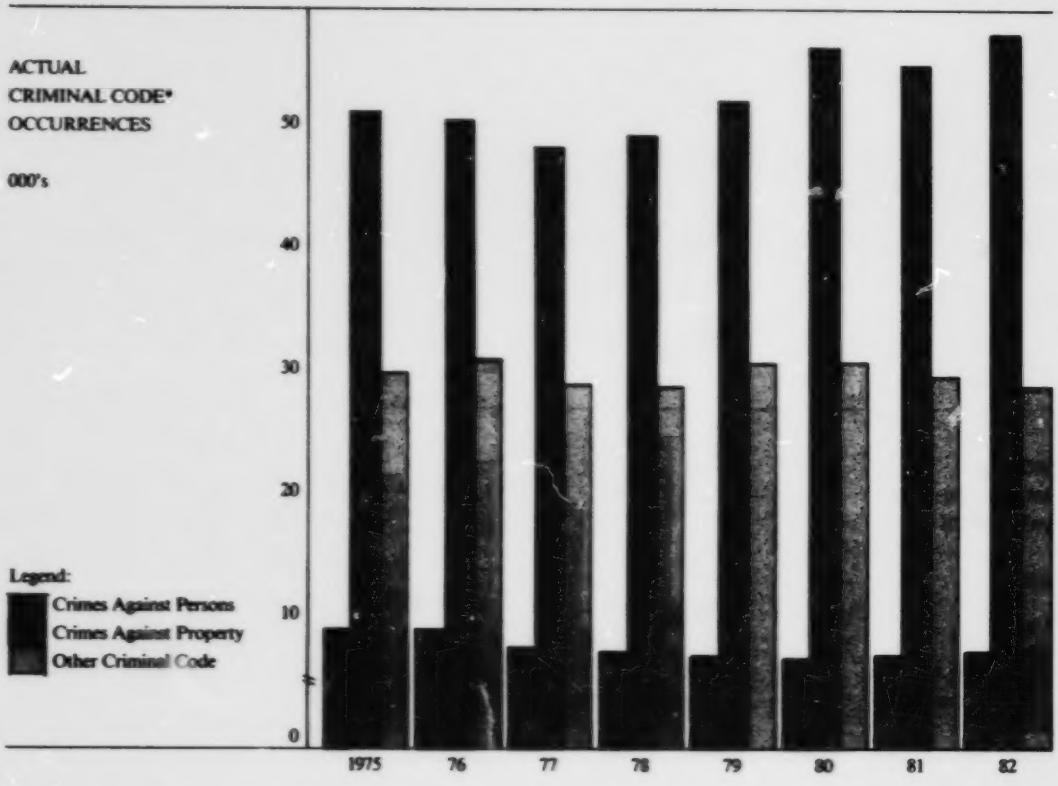
APPENDIX C-7

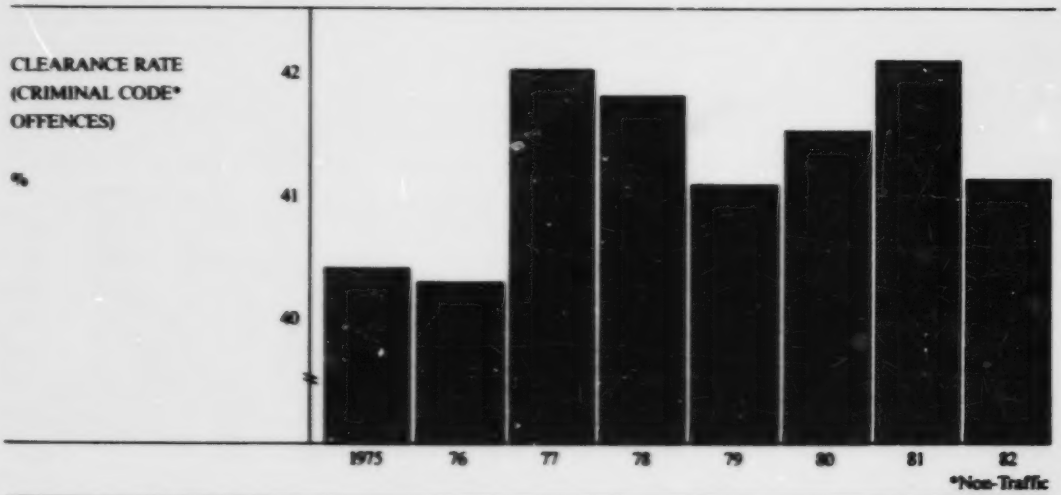
Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics — Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1980 - 1982 on Highways

	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
Month	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
January	5,746	6,699	7,679	55	50	32	67	61	47	1,249	1,400	1,550	1,839	2,223	2,385
February	5,975	6,194	5,570	50	43	21	54	53	24	1,341	1,367	1,183	2,052	2,098	1,777
March	5,931	5,082	5,339	52	48	36	62	60	40	1,343	1,284	1,262	2,078	2,063	1,943
April	4,384	4,294	4,318	42	49	41	52	58	46	1,224	1,227	1,216	1,933	1,855	1,903
May	5,290	5,700	4,893	69	61	53	85	76	62	1,660	1,712	1,546	2,689	2,676	2,413
June	6,200	6,114	5,592	81	68	48	102	75	56	1,827	1,788	1,692	2,966	2,832	2,724
July	6,765	7,132	6,454	91	92	75	115	121	88	2,079	2,301	2,099	3,399	3,756	3,358
August	7,235	7,126	6,182	85	91	79	99	109	96	2,299	2,274	1,960	3,785	3,835	3,249
September	5,957	5,782	5,186	81	64	60	103	73	68	1,754	1,722	1,548	2,875	2,657	2,369
October	6,394	6,467	5,423	68	72	64	77	78	77	1,724	1,774	1,593	2,760	2,743	2,430
November	7,456	6,195	6,203	61	57	59	74	73	69	1,820	1,517	1,456	2,746	2,360	2,173
December	9,004	7,273	6,738	51	63	48	57	73	55	1,878	1,732	1,558	2,996	2,720	2,408
TOTALS	76,337	74,058	69,577	786	758	616	947	910	728	20,198	20,098	18,663	32,118	31,818	29,132
% Change*	2.9	3.0	6.1	1.1	3.6	18.7	4.2	3.9	20	3.7	0.5	7.1	4.9	1.0	8.1

* from previous year

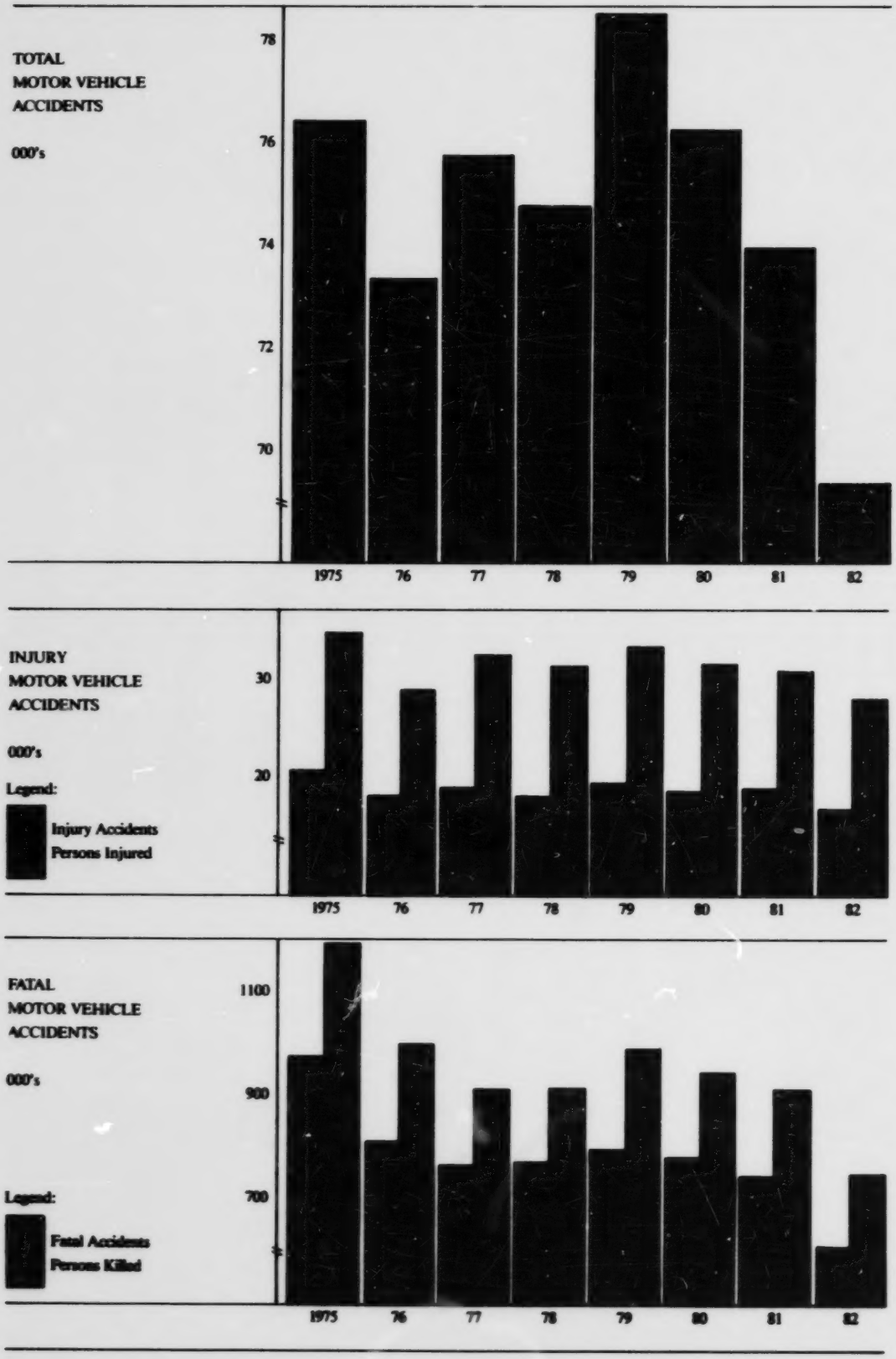
Crime
OPP Jurisdiction 1975-1982





*Non-Traffic

Motor Vehicle Accident Investigations
OPP Jurisdiction 1975-1982



Public Safety Division

F.L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister.

The fundamental concern of the ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences and Forensic Pathology.

The objectives of the ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system.

Office of the Fire Marshal

J.R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A.C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal
S.E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The nine major functions provided by the staff of 220 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Hotel Fire Safety Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Ontario Fire College
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

FIRE INVESTIGATION SERVICES

The investigation into fires not only leads to criminal prosecution, but also discloses weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

During 1982, 340 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

Specialized training on all facets of fire investigation is provided to the police forces in Ontario, for all ranks at the Metropolitan Toronto Police Academy in Scarborough and at the OPP Training School in Brampton.

To date, approximately 5,000 fire, police and insurance personnel have attended training sessions conducted by the office. A one-week fire crime detection course, oriented towards fire department training officers, was again held in 1982 at the Ontario Fire College.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of $500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions. In 1982 investigations of 1,744 fires were completed by the OFM. This total, compared to 1,748 in 1981, is a decrease of .23%. To some extent, this decrease is the result of more time being spent on fire investigation training for fire and police departments.

The increase, by type of fire, in 1982 over 1981 was 3.1% for suspicious fires and 18.72% decrease in fatal fires. Compared to 1981 there was a decrease of 29.24% in large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1982 — a drop from 65% to 46%.

Of 1,559 suspicious fires investigated in 1982, 1,157 were found to be of incendiary origin, 145 were accidental and 259 of undetermined cause. In 1981, 603 criminal charges were laid. Criminal charges laid in 1982 totalled 495.

FIRE INVESTIGATION SERVICES
RECORD OF CRIME PROSECUTIONS

Charge	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	282	57	299	59	328	56	348	77	254	63	285
Attempted Arson	6	1	3	3	10	0	9	0	6	4	24
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	0	6	2	6	3	5	2	11	5	2	15
Negligently Causing Fire	4	0	6	0	8	2	11	3	2	1	1
Attempt to Defraud	0	1	5	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	3
Other Fire Crimes	50	4	45	14	48	12	67	8	58	17	60
Total	342	69	360	82	398	77	438	100	327	88	388

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the province. Included is technical support to help in the solving of fire service problems and determining possible fire cause and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College, at Gravenhurst, are utilized for such work. When the performance of fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

The office carries out inspections of all lightning rod installations, and checks some previously inspected installations. Installations inspected this year are down from 1981. Two lightning rod inspectors made 244 inspections of lightning rod installations of which 127 or 60.2% were approved. These inspections consisted of 153 new installations and 91 that were inspected in 1981.

Fire Loss Summary

Property Fire Record for the year 1982

Number of Fires	24,450
Total Fire Loss	225,536,676

Five-year Average for years 1978-82

Number of Fires	25,620
Total Fire Loss	210,232,523

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1982	96	48	35	179	2.06	*
1981	112	73	42	227	2.6	2.85
1980	143	80	46	269	3.7	3.63
1979	113	59	43	215	2.6	3.06
1978	121	85	40	246	2.9	3.57

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1982	24,450	281.05	*
1981	25,018	290.06	325.6
1980	26,554	313.14	357.33
1979	26,887	320.7	347.52
1978	25,190	302.2	319.06

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

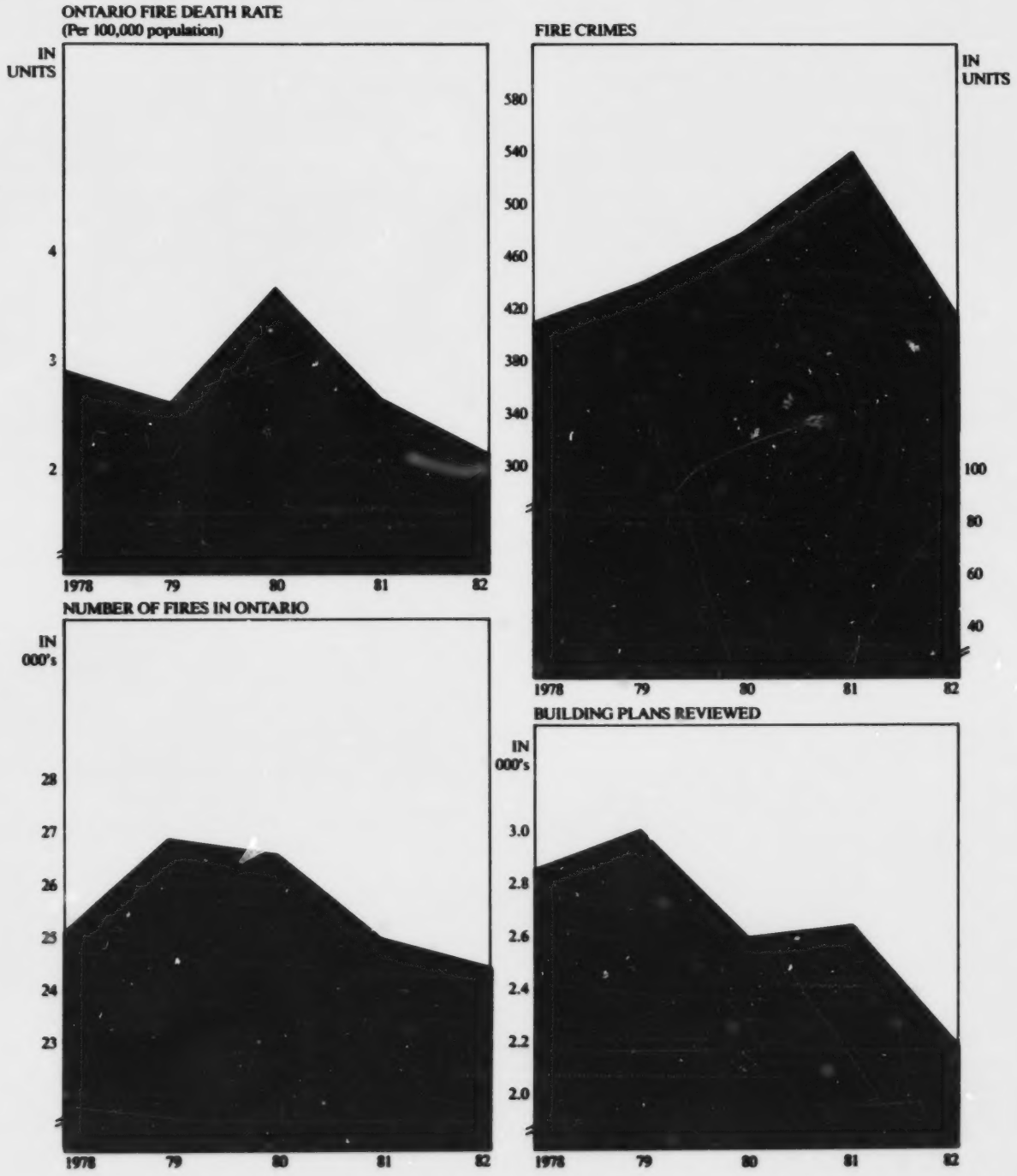
Year	Dollar Fire Loss	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1982	$225,536,676	$25.93	*
1981	234,857,057	27.23	$37.20
1980	211,104,248	24.89	40.90
1979	197,463,213	23.55	31.63
1978	182,201,419	21.58	27.75

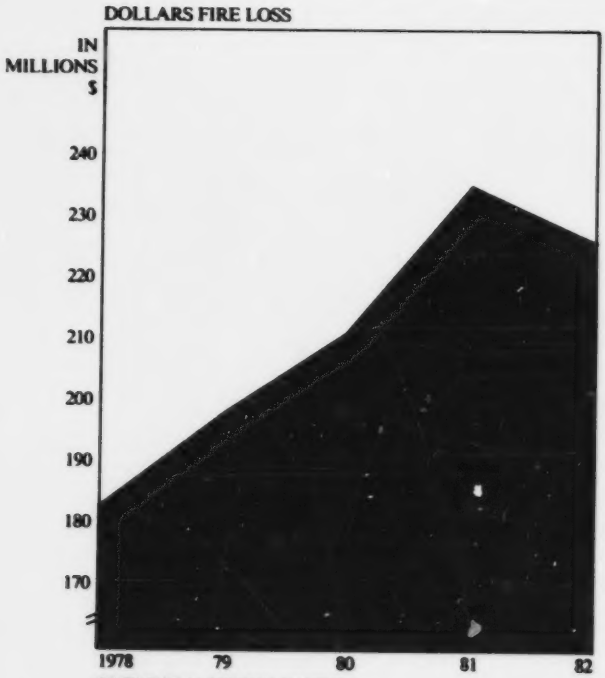
Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 92-901 and Ministry of Treasury & Economics.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

*Data is not available at this time.

Office of the Fire Marshal

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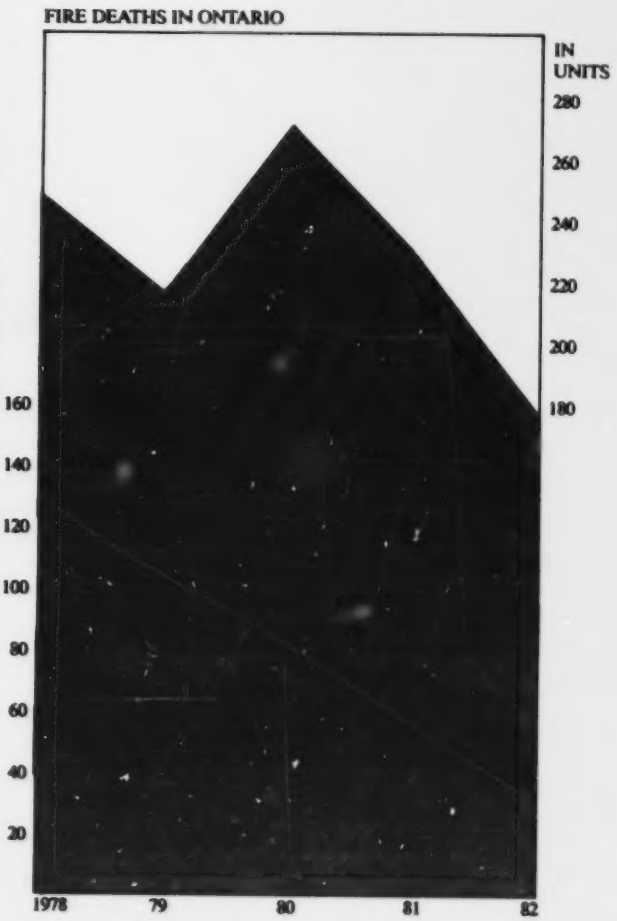
IN MILLIONS $
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
1978
79
80
81
82


FIRE DEATHS IN ONTARIO
IN UNITS
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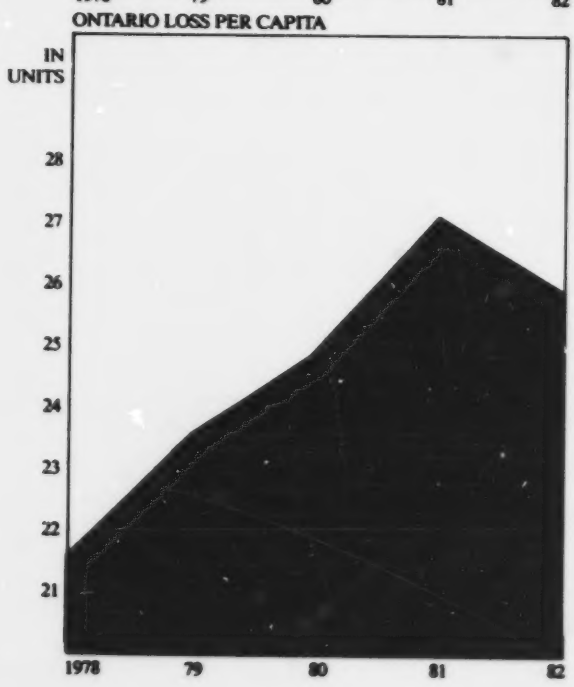
1978
79
80
81
82


ONTARIO LOSS PER CAPITA
IN UNITS
28
27
26
25
24
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22
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1978
79
80
81
82

CONSULTING SERVICES

The role of Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which is reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the province.

In addition, the unit is responsible for the administration of the Fire Code Ontario Regulation 730-81 made under the Fire Marshals Act. The Fire Code is enforced at the municipal level by the fire departments. The unit has a staff of 13 professional engineers specializing in the area of fire protection assigned to plan-approval responsibilities and fire code duties.

As part of the advisory service to ministries and agencies, plans for construction, renovations or alterations of buildings proposed by ministries or provincial agencies are subject to detailed examination by staff engineers.

Architects, engineers, and designers consult with the six staff members assigned to this area to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building Code and Fire Code constraints to ensure that the structures provide an environment for occupants which is as safe as possible. The decrease in plans reviewed (445) in 1982 from 1981 reflects the completion of the majority of fire alarm smoke detector projects in homes for the aged funded by the Ministry of Community and Social Services, as well as the reduction in the number of hotel projects initiated. The latter may well be a reflection of present economic conditions.

The first stage of the Fire Code regulation was put in place on November 2, 1981. Under the Fire Code legislation, the Fire Chief is designated as the chief fire official and the Fire Marshals Act makes provision for the right of entry of assistants to the Fire Marshal which includes all fire chiefs and fire prevention staff to buildings at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspection.

Since the introduction of the Fire Code (November 2, 1981), municipal fire departments have had provincial legislation to assist them in minimizing the chance of fire occurring in their communities. Fire prevention inspections and advice on corrective measures necessary are needed where hazards are found. In addition charges have been laid and corrections achieved where it was not possible to achieve compliance with the Fire Code through cooperative measures.

In 1982, of the 638 fire departments in the province, 255 reported they made 244,201 inspections. Compared with 1981 there was a 1% increase in the number of fire prevention inspections conducted.

During 1982, a Fire Code Retrofit Task Group was established, composed of government ministries, industry, the professions and municipal officials, and occupancies hazards were identified for inclusion in the code. Occupancies task groups prepared retrofit requirements for assembly, boarding, and lodging houses and health care facilities, and they are in the process of being reviewed for possible introduction as regulation.

RECORD OF BUILDING PLANS REVIEWED

CLASSIFICATION	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Schools	1,065	1,283	1,089	1,106	1,035
Hospitals	343	308	344	326	364
Community & Social Services	272	202	194	384	244
Universities & Colleges	150	140	132	104	92
Ontario Government Buildings	26	39	37	25	25
Hotels	1,004	1,014	798	663	403
Totals	2,860	2,986	2,594	2,608	2,163

CONSULTING SERVICES
MUNICIPAL FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTIONS

Occupancies	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Assembly	29,306	25,013	26,174	28,295	30,452	28,903	26,101
Institutional	5,958	5,286	5,554	5,651	5,725	6,781	6,315
Residential	137,406	119,182	158,112	171,743	135,527	121,746	123,326
Business & Personal Services	23,718	19,446	24,289	24,979	23,815	23,439	27,218
Mercantile	40,845	30,887	31,255	31,634	34,457	30,320	31,124
Industrial	34,359	28,815	37,511	34,467	30,366	30,503	30,117
Totals	271,592	228,629	282,895	296,769	260,342	241,692	244,201

HOTEL FIRE SAFETY SERVICES

Hotels which are required to be licenced under the Tourism Act and licenced by the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario are inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with the Hotel Fire Safety Act and Regulation 505. The number of establishments in the program is estimated at 4,500.

The year 1982 was the first full year of operation for the new re-organized Hotel Fire Safety Services.

From January to July 1982, the new inspection staff, numbering 67, undertook a training program which included seven weeks of classroom instruction at the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst, and the training centre at 8 York Street. In addition, field visits were made to hotels in the province to conduct an evaluation and prepare a building audit report identifying all conditions in the building relating to fire safety. The information was of value in assessing the Inspector's understanding in the application of fire safety in hotels, and was the basis for establishing records within the Fire Marshals Office for this program.

The routine Hotel Fire Safety and Inspection Program got underway August 1, 1982. The program has a very heavy commitment towards maintenance and advisory roles, as well as physical inspection and prosecution. Inspector training will also be included in this segment.

The inspection and evaluation portion of the program will involve inspection of hotels and identification of structural fire safety features, or lack of them, within the building. The portion is basic in general but will cover structural fire safety features, as well as fire safety systems and equipment.

In an effort to meet our commitment to the industry for the maintenance and advisory part of the program, 12 fire safety seminars designed for hotel management were conducted across the province. The purpose of the seminars was to educate hotel management on the need to develop inspection, test and maintenance programmes for fire safety features, systems and equipment, and to develop a fire and evacuation plan to assure that the features and systems are used by building occupants in the manner they were intended.

The routine fire safety and inspection program which started August 1st, 1982, will result in approximately 3,000 visits to hotels for routine and follow-up inspections. In addition, another approximate 2,000 visits were made to hotels in 1982 to investigate requests and complaints, as well as preparing building audits and conducting advisory sessions.

Revisions to the Hotel Fire Safety Act and regulations are in the final draft stage. A number of meetings have been held with a committee established by the hotel industry to review the proposed changes. In addition there is to be a clause-by-clause review of the proposed changes. Also a clause-by-clause review of the proposed revisions to the act and regulations was conducted at the Highrise Inquiry.

ONTARIO FIRE COLLEGE

The purpose of the Ontario Fire College is to provide year-round training for officers and potential officers of municipal fire departments.

Some of the large municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for their fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A substantial number of municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal.

The goals of the fire service are two-fold: the first is to prevent fires from occurring and the second is to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well-trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in the support services, such as training, maintenance and public relations.

The goals of the training delivery system at the college are:

1) to reduce the loss of life and incidence of fire occurrence by developing skilled fire prevention officers;
2) to reduce the loss of life and property by developing skilled company, command and administrative officers;
3) to provide the necessary training and to develop the necessary skills in specialized fire service activities.

These goals were developed to complement the goals of the fire service. During the academic year stretching from January 4 through December 17, 1982, the Ontario Fire College continued to fulfil its teaching mandate. The total number of officers who graduated from the college since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967 stands at 1,304. There were 1,013 students trained during 1982, of which 91 completed the course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. A total of 195 applications were wait-listed and forwarded to 1983, making a total enrolment of 977 for the 1983 academic year. A total of 200 students have been wait-listed for the 1983 year, should space become available for their acceptance.

Twenty-nine course offerings were conducted, included the following: Fire Prevention, Fire Fighting Operations, Fire Department Management and Techniques of Instruction at the General Level; Fire Department Administration, Fire Fighting Operations and Fire Prevention at the Advanced Level, Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Crime Detection, Fire Chiefs' Management, Rescue Extrication and Basic Fire Protection for Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors.

Enrollment for each course offered is restricted to a maximum of 46 students.

The Fire Prevention Unit includes mathematics, science and report writing, principles of fire prevention and protection features and building design. The preparation and interpretation of building plans; design of fire detection and fire protection equipment; functions of testing laboratories; discussion of fire prevention laws and development of fire prevention programs are discussed.

The Fire Fighting Operations Unit consists of a study of the operational responsibilities of a command officer in fire protection, leadership and command functions; pre-fire attack planning; fire crime detection; design and tactical use of fire fighting trucks and preparing the fire department officer for training duties within his own fire department.

The Fire Department Management Unit deals with management of organizations; oral and written communications; various acts and codes relating to fire safety; fire department management problems; financial administration; organization and management; leadership styles; fire department records; decision making and human relations.

The Techniques of Instruction Unit covers the principle of instruction, the adult learning process and effective use of training aids. The course is designed to develop the company officer or prospective officer in the training skills necessary for the officer to fulfil a role as a trainer within his/her home fire department.

The Advanced Level Fire Fighting Operations Course provides two weeks of training geared toward developing senior

officers' skills. The course includes an examination of the senior officer operation, supervisory, command and planning responsibilities.

The Advanced Fire Department Administration Course deals with administrative matters. The agenda covers a number of areas, such as legislative responsibility, interrelationships with other municipal agencies, personnel management functions, fiscal planning and master planning.

The Advanced Fire Prevention Course is designed to provide training in two specific areas. Part I deals with life safety aspects and the second deals with property protection and the maintenance of protective systems.

Program delivery at the advanced level is designed for maximum participation by the student and allows for a high degree of interfacing with the discussion leaders.

Students work individually and in groups on assignments for presentation by the student and group leaders.

The purpose of training is to fulfil two main objectives. One is to provide a vehicle for the discussion of topics which are of current concern to the particular group. The other is to develop skill and expertise in specific areas, such as rescue, and fire prevention, as well as officership in volunteer fire departments.

Candidates on course during the year represent 158 fire departments in Ontario and other government agencies. The philosophy of providing training and developing skills which suit the client groups' needs, whether it be a full-time composite or volunteer fire department, is followed.

The instructional staff of the Ontario Fire College participated in workshops at the Ontario Municipal Fire Instructors' Association held at McMaster University. The staff also participated in the program at the Ontario Fire Prevention Officers' Association. The staff also worked with the Metro Instructors' Association on delivering a pilot recruit training project.

Several new courses were delivered in 1982 to respond to the training needs of the fire service. An in-depth course was provided for training officers. It addressed issues of a special nature encountered by training officers in municipal fire departments. The program was five days in length and included topics such as program design and development, development and use of training aids, audio-visual programming and setting examinations. Other topics discussed covered the training officer's responsibility under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, education and training, as well as the learning process.

An advanced rescue/extrication course was presented for the first time in 1982. The content of the course covered the assessment skills and the knowledge required by command officers at a crash site. The development of control procedures, strategy and tactics were provided through simulation of multi-vehicle accidents and accidents with fire problems.

A mechanical officers' seminar was presented during the summer of 1982. The course covered diesel engine maintenance, automatic transmission systems, electrical system and pump maintenance.

REGIONAL TRAINING

The Ontario Fire College is responsible for the content of the regional fire fighting and fire prevention schools. It provides instructional notes as well as equipment and instructors to assist fire advisory service in the fire fighting schools.

AUTO EXTRICATION

In 1979, an inter-ministerial task force on crash rescue recommended that the Ministry of the Solicitor General, through the Office of the Fire Marshal, establish a province-wide auto extrication program.

In 1980, the Solicitor General authorized the commencement of Phase I. This included the purchase of a mobile training unit and training staff to conduct auto extrication training throughout the province. To date, 950 fire fighters have received a 40-hour training course and plans have been made to give training to an additional 525 in 1983.

Seminars were also conducted by the staff around the province including the Police College in Aylmer, the Ontario Fire College and various other locations.

Phase II started in 1982 with the training of 89 OPP officers working in selected areas throughout the province where there are no fire department or extrication services provided.

After both Phase I and II were underway, it was considered the appropriate time to proceed with Phase III.

Phase III consists of financial assistance to municipalities in the form of grants to purchase special auto extrication equipment.

In 1981, a $5 million program to assist municipalities in the establishment of a province-wide auto extrication program was announced.

The grants are allocated on a 50/50 basis, and are available at two levels of government. The first priority will be to assist counties, districts or regional municipalities wishing to provide the service on a county, district or regional basis. In this case, up to $25,000 is available to each upper-tier municipality.

The second level is to assist individual municipalities with the purchase of basic extrication equipment. One thousand dollars per fire station is available to purchase this equipment. A basic kit costs approximately $2,400.

It is anticipated that it will take 10 years to fully implement the province-wide program. Therefore, preference is being given to those areas of provincial highways that have had a higher accident rate.

Funds will also be provided for services rendered when a rescue unit responds to an accident on a provincial highway.

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

The Fire Advisory staff of the OFM assist municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such service.

They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The Advisory Service provides technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisors study the fire department organizations, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 865 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

RECORD OF MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION SURVEYS

SURVEYS	1964-77	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Totals
Surveys Conducted and Presented	753	15	20	29	27	16	868
Recommendations Made	13,025	238	435	530	689	372	15,289
Recommendations Accepted	7,428	88	158	158	192	16	8,032
Percentages of Acceptances	57%	37%	36%	28%	28%	49%	57%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activities

1964-77	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Totals
414	22	22	35	36	23	552

resulted in 14,917 recommendations. To date, 7,821 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisors' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 63 in fire departments organized or re-organized; 978 in advice to municipal councils, 671 in advising fire department chiefs; and 471 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 regional county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised six Emergency Fire Service Plans during the year.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in the North. The program, which is conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs which selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams for areas that would otherwise be without fire protection.

The Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications, receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the Office of the Fire Marshal and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to receive training and advice regarding fire protection. These communities were assisted on 524 occasions during 1981 under this program.

The advisors are assisting the Statistical Services in the field education of fire department personnel in completing fire loss reports. When errors are found in reports submitted by fire departments, the advisor visits the department when he is in the area and assists the Fire Chief in correcting the report.

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1982 in the Counties of Lanark, Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Hastings & Prince Edward, Grey & Kent; Regions of Ottawa-Carleton and Niagara; and the Districts of Cochrane, Sudbury, Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay. Students receive 40 hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFC. A total of 420 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1982 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the Fire Protection Technology Course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the district fire services advisors and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Four such schools were conducted in 1982 and a total of 111 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1982, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services Section provides effective administrative support services in such areas as financial management, personnel and purchasing. The section prepares and co-ordinates the budget for 14 cost centres within Fire Safety Services. The section also co-ordinates the requisitioning, placement and retirement of all vehicles for the Office of the Fire Marshal and controls the maintenance of all related vehicle records. The OFM fleet presently consists of 196 vehicles of various types and sizes including fire fighting vehicles.

Other services include inventory control, requisition for stationery, supplies and equipment as well as the provision of mail sorting, stockroom and shipping facilities. The section is also responsible for the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licenced users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1982, there were 1,297 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and education and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments, which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material is also circulated to groups with allied interest, directly or through fire departments.

The office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1982 was 628,063.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 15,363 audiences, and viewed by more than 577,962.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian province and territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

Record of Literature Distribution in 1982

Type of Literature

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Information	26,130	23,268	28,693	25,824	23,900
Fire Prevention	838,000	811,600	948,860	853,974	728,063
Technical	898	840	920	828	798
Legal	1,525	1,426	1,732	1,559	1,458
Instructional	875	911	1,049	944	903
Totals	867,428	838,045	981,254	883,129	755,122

Forensic Pathology

J. Hilliadon-Smith, M.D., Director

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a specialty as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1982, the Coroners' office investigated 26,961 sudden deaths. Of this number, 8,374 medicolegal autopsies were ordered by the Coroners' Office and carried out by 260 pathologists authorized to conduct medicolegal autopsies in the Province of Ontario.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

a) Providing an advisory service to police, coroners, and pathologists in the province.
b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

The position of Deputy Director remains unfilled.

During the year, the assistant forensic photographer left to join the OPP's Forensic Identification Services.

Educational

A seminar on "Forensic Pathology and the Homicide Investigator" was held September 13 through 17, attended by 114 law enforcement officers from across Canada. Forty hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 481 pages was issued to each of the participants.

The Director gave 119 hours of lectures (including seminar) to medical students at the University of Toronto, and at the Identification Course at O.P.C. Aylmer, Arson Investigation Courses at Aylmer, Criminal Investigations Courses at OPP College, Brampton, and the Coroners Courses in Toronto. In addition, lectures were given at the American Society of Clinical Pathologists meeting and the annual meeting of the Atlantic Police Academy.

Thirty-five tours of the facility were given, of which 15 were to law enforcement personnel.

In-department elective tuition was provided for four students from the University of Toronto over a total period of 16 weeks.

In addition, 205 medical students made 592 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

Level of Service — 1982

Coroners Cases Autopsied		1,114
Medicolegal Examinations		
Performed by the Director		171
Number of Consultations		132
Lectures		119 hours
Court Appearances		190 hours
Number of hours Seminar		40
for participants		114
Elective Tuition		4 students for 16 weeks
Number of Microscopic		
Examinations		36,673 units
X-Rays Taken		1,351
Number of Forensic		
Photographic Cases		140
Number of Kilometres		
Travelled by Air and Road		
on Branch Business	Air	17,940 km
	Road	6,565 km

Research

Work continues on X-Ray identification techniques.

Postmortem angiography has been made available on a routine basis as an additional back-up for certain types of cases.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D.M. Lucas, Director
G. Cimburs, Deputy Director

The Centre of Forensic Sciences provides evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies through scientific analyses.

Expert testimony is provided when required to the courts of law and coroners inquests.

The services of the centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. Research is conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programmes and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the capabilities and limitations of the services.

The centre is organized into six specialized sections which do examinations on material outlined below.

Biology

- body fluids and their stains
- hairs, fibres
- botanical materials

Chemistry

- paint, glass, soil, petroleum products, metals, etc.
- metallurgical, electrical, electronic and engineering studies are also performed.

Documents

- type-written, hand-written and machine produced documents
- altered, erased and charred documents
- writing materials and instruments

Firearms

- bullets, cartridge cases and firearms
- wound tissue and clothing from the victim of a shooting
- tools and marks made by them

Toxicology

- blood and other tissues for alcohol, drugs and poisons
- acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators is this section's responsibility.

Photography

- physical comparisons that may or may not be visible to the naked eye
- exhibits received by other sections are photographed and audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes are produced by this section.

CASELOAD

Restrictions imposed in mid-1981 on types of cases accepted remained unchanged. As a result the number of cases submitted in 1982 was 7,635, down approximately 3% or 272 cases from 1981. The number reported was also down approximately 3%.

The drop in cases reported is accounted for by the loss of three senior examiners and one technician early in the year; the Biology section suffering the greatest loss. In addition, the Deputy Director retired with resultant changes in the chemistry and toxicology sections.

The complex investigation into the deaths of babies at the Hospital for Sick Children continued in 1982 and necessitated further toxicological research throughout most of the year.

The Chemistry Section along with Toxicology was again involved with three full-scale fire tests in conjunction with the Fire Marshal's Office. This involved the evaluation of burn patterns, fire spread and toxic gas environment as well as tests on the distribution of accelerant during and after the fire.

On instructions from the Solicitor General, investigators from outside Ontario were assisted by the centre when local facilities lacked staff or equipment. The Trinidad & Tobago Police Force utilized our Document Section for a case involving extensive fraud in exchange control matters. The Michigan State Police Laboratory required the services of a geologist and a biologist to assist with investigation of a sexual assault homicide.

Several unusual or interesting cases were examined. Examination of a cardiac pacemaker revealed that the batteries in it had predeceased the individual by about 3 years. A recording on a magnetic tape was established as coming from a particular recorder and alterations to a tape were evident. PacMan was examined to determine if it was a game of chance or skill. It was concluded that it was a game of skill.

The Photography Section was able to establish that two teeth from a zipper found in the back of an accused's car came from the zipper of the jeans of a victim of an indecent assault. It was demonstrated that wearing on the teeth by the up-and-down action of the zipper made distinctive marks as opposed to those marks produced in the manufacture of the zipper.

A small piece of newsprint was found near the throat of a murder victim who had been wrapped in a blanket and dumped in an open field. This piece of newspaper came from a particular issue of a newspaper found in the possession of a suspect. He was one of only three people in that city who subscribed to that particular foreign newspaper.

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

During 1982, three new analysts and two technicians were hired. One technician was promoted to scientist. Five staff members completed their qualification programme for court-going purposes.

Staff members attended educational programmes on the following topics: Techniques of Instruction, Materials Engineering, and Enzyme-linked Immunosorbant Assay. Training in both word processing and computer concepts was obtained by several staff to facilitate use of new equipment.

Staff development programmes offered by the Civil Service Commission were also attended as were courses sponsored by the Chief Coroner's Office.

The Centre was represented at the following scientific conferences:

American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, The Tire Association, The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, International Association for Identification, The American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, The Association of Firearms and Toolmarks Examiners, and a Workshop of English Speaking Members of the International Association of Forensic Haematogenetics.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Lectures, workshops and seminars were conducted by the centre's staff at programmes sponsored by:

Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario Police College, Office of the Fire Marshal, Canadian Fire Investigation School, Chief Coroner's Office, International Association of Coroners and Medical Examiners, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, Peel Regional Police Force, York Regional Police Force,

University of Western Ontario, Osgoode Hall, University of Toronto, Seneca College, McMaster University, Northern College, Medico-Legal Society of Toronto, Canadian Forces Base Borden, Ontario Crown Attorneys Association, Chemical Institute of Canada, Toronto Fire Academy, Workman's Compensation Board, Ministry of Labor, and Canadian Life Insurance Medical Officers.

Seven two-week breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by 210 students from the Ontario Provincial Police and municipal police forces.

Tours of the centre for senior secondary school students and post-secondary groups were conducted for 89 groups. Specially trained university students acted as tour guides. Centre tours conducted by the staff were given to The Ministry of Natural Resources Field Conservation Officers and The Association of Trial Lawyers of America. We had other visitors from Indonesia, Australia and Britain.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Blood Grouping

In an attempt to detect additional genetic markers in blood and body secretions, several areas of research are being conducted:

- work is continuing on the identification of Km 3 antigen in blood stains;
- work is completed on the identification of HLA-A9 antigen in blood stains and body secretions. It is not yet being used in casework;
- studies on the enzyme ADA are nearly completed and it will be reported in casework this year;
- work on grouping in the Lewis system on secretion stains is completed and it is being applied to casework materials;
- an evaluation of gamma glutamyl transferase (G.G.T.) and antiP30 as methods for the identification of semen was carried out. G.G.T. was found unsuitable. However, P30 has been established as a reliable means of identifying semen, and is being used in cases of azoospermia.
- thin layer iso-electric focusing (I.E.F.) which allows for greater differentiation in the PGM blood group system was studied. Only three phenotypes are seen using conventional starch gel electrophoresis. However, by using I.E.F., PGM can be subclassified into 10 groups. The initial work in setting up and operating the system has been completed and it will be applied to case work in the near future.

Gunshot Residues

The new scanning electron microscope installed late in 1982 was plagued with problems which are now being resolved. This has further delayed the GSR project; however, work has continued on various prototype sample collection systems. It is anticipated that this project will be resumed early in 1983.

Paint Analysis

A project on the discrimination of Japanese automobile paint primer systems was started.

Commercial Lubricant Products

An examination of commercial products such as lubricants that are occasionally encountered in sexual assault cases was begun with the objective of developing a simple screening and identification procedure. The project, in co-operation with Ryerson Polytechnical Institute is being carried out by a fourth year student.

Packaging

A comparison of nylon vs polyethylene bags showed that the latter were permeable to gasoline and therefore unsuitable for the collection of fire debris. Nylon was found to be impervious and has been recommended for situations where materials cannot be submitted in the preferred glass jars.

Handwriting Comparisons

The handwritings of 125 persons in a state of intoxication have been studied and the observations are being correlated.

A study of writing done with the unaccustomed left hand was done and some preliminary conclusions reached.

An examination of visually similar inks was made using a laser and most of the inks could be differentiated. More work will be done in 1983.

Tool Marks

A study of consecutively manufactured knives and the marks they make in puncturing tires was completed and has led to acceptance of vandalism cases where tires were slashed.

Plastic Bags

It has been established that sequentially manufactured plastic bags can be related to each other by various individual marks present on their cut ends, side or surfaces. A paper has been submitted for publication.

Cannabis

The evaluation of the application of HPLC to the analysis of THC (active constituent of cannabis) in blood continued in 1982. The results of this work should be available this year and should indicate whether this analytical approach is a feasible alternative to the presently very time consuming GC/MS procedure.

The evaluation of new radioimmunoassays for THC and its carboxy metabolite in blood was sufficiently completed in 1982 to enable their application to screening blood samples. These screening tests are being used regularly in a research project to study the incidence of cannabis involvement in all drivers and pedestrian fatalities in the province. This three-year project started in March, 1982.

Cocaine

An improved method has been developed for the analysis of this narcotic drug and its primary metabolite in post mortem blood. The procedure employs a radioimmunoassay for screening and GC/NP for quantitation. This method has been applied to casework and also was used to study the stability of cocaine and its metabolite in blood under different conditions.

Drug Screening

The method of screening blood for drugs using gas chromatography has been updated to incorporate the latest advances in capillary chromatography. The new methodology is not only more sensitive but also allows the semi-quantitation of a number of common drugs as they are being screened.

Barbiturate Analysis

The use of HPLC for the determination and quantitation of barbiturates in blood is presently under evaluation and with the screening by radioimmunoassay will replace the present procedures. This will result in a considerable saving in time.

TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS

Papers were presented at the following meetings:

Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences (CSFS) in Halifax, Nova Scotia:

"The Evaluation of G.G.T. and P30 Determinations for the Identification of Seminal Stains." N. Stubbings;

"Forensic Geology Workshop" W. Graves and C.A. MacDonald;

"Radioimmunological Screening and Gas Chromatographic Determination of Cocaine and Benzoylecgonine in Post-Mortem Blood." G. Cimbura and E. Koves.

Scientific Suppliers Association, Toronto:

"Tools and Techniques of Forensic Sciences", B.M. Dixon, E.H. Sild, J.R. Lathey.

New York Crime Laboratories:

"Chemistry in Arson Analysis", R.J. Prime.

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

"A Sensitive Gas Chromatographic Method for Analysis of Explosive Vapours." H.L. Yip, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal, 15 (1982), p. 87.

"Incidence and Toxicological Aspects of Drugs Detected in 484 Fatally Injured Drivers and Pedestrians in Ontario." G. Cimbura, D.M. Lucas, R.C. Bennett, R.A. Warren and H.M. Simpson, Journal of Forensic Sciences, Vol. 27 (1982), p. 855.

Office of the Chief Coroner

R.C. Bennett, M.D., Chief Coroner
E.P. King, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

This year marks the completion of 10 years' experience with the new Coroners Act. The Coroners Act, 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, with major changes in the purposes and conduct of inquests, clarification of coroners' duties and authority and the establishment of the Regional Coroners System.

More than one-half of the 390 coroners in Ontario were appointed before the new act came into force. They, along with police, pathologists, other investigators and the public have had to become educated about the act. The changes, and advancement in the Coroners System itself, have had a very positive impact on public safety in Ontario.

CORONERS INVESTIGATIONS

During 1982, Ontario coroners investigated almost 27,000 deaths. (Appendix A). Representing more than 40% of all deaths in the province, they cover a wide range of circumstances. Every unnatural death and virtually every case where the circumstances were questioned has been examined carefully, along with every death associated with institutions such as nursing homes and homes for the aged as specified in the Coroners Act.

Every case is reviewed by a Regional Coroner and again in the Office of the Chief Coroner. These reviews can generate requests back to the local coroners to ensure that every investigation is as comprehensive as possible. Coroners, Regional Coroners and the Chief Coroner are able to respond to thousands of requests from next-of-kin, solicitors and insurance companies for information.

The central storage of the case files provides the basis for the generation of statistics for public education and research, as will be discussed later.

Coroners must also certify the release of all bodies for cremation or shipment out of the province.

INQUESTS

The Chief Coroner received coroners' jury verdicts and recommendations from 252 inquests which were held into 299 deaths (Appendix B). These inquests cover the mandatory inquests required by the Coroners Act: construction (22), mining (11) and custody (21), as well as a wide range of circumstances where local coroners and the Chief Coroner determined that the holding of inquests would educate the public and provide recommendations that might assist in the prevention of deaths under similar circumstances in the future.

The inquest juries made 1,160 recommendations which the Chief Coroner has passed on for information and consideration to appropriate individuals, organizations and government departments.

REGIONAL CORONERS

Regional Coroners have been appointed and offices established in the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the Coroners' System. Regional Coroners review all reports from local coroners and other investigators in their regions, participate in complex investigations and lengthy inquests, and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of local coroners.

The Regional Coroners are as follows: Dr. J.L. Potts (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W.E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J.P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. R.M. MacMillan (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. R.B. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J.K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay,

Dr. R.D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern, and Dr. J.G. Young (Toronto) Metro Toronto.

In addition, the Deputy Chief Coroner acts as Regional Coroner for the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York and Durham, which is called Central Region.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

The annual Educational Course for Coroners was held in Toronto in October, attended by coroners, pathologists, police, crown attorneys and other investigators. It is an important vehicle to educate those in the Coroners System concerning investigations, inquests, changes in legislation and policy, and to obtain feedback from these important members of the Coroners System.

Regional Coroners conduct similar meetings in local areas involving their coroners, pathologists, police and crown attorneys. Lectures are also given at the Ontario Police College, Ontario Fire College, and to many other groups concerned with coroners' investigations and inquests.

METRO TORONTO DESPATCH OFFICE AND CORONERS COURTS

The Despatch Office is manned on a 24-hour, seven day per week basis by staff members of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1982, this office processed 6,736 Metro cases. In addition, the Despatch Office staff provide the off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 62 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by the Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides Coroner's Constables to assist in inquests. The City of Toronto, now Metropolitan Toronto, Police Department has staffed the coroners' courts continuously since 1919.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

The majority of the 8,357 post mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area most of the post mortem examinations, numbering 1,343 in 1982, are performed in the Provincial Morgue located in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Despatch Office personnel supervise and service the morgue. They received a total of 1,514 bodies for post mortem examination and storage. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The proximity of The Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

RESEARCH AND LIAISON

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

(A) *Cannabis and Alcohol in Traffic Fatalities*

The Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario, along with the Centre of Forensic Sciences and The Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada (TIRF), is investigating the use of cannabis and alcohol among persons dying in motor vehicle accidents. The investigation began in March, 1982 and will continue through July, 1984. Other agencies, especially Ontario's police forces and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, directly support this effort by submitting reports and records to the Office of the Chief Coroner. The conduct of this investigation, the largest ever attempted, thus depends on many

agencies and individuals. Without their support and co-operation, this investigation could not succeed in achieving its aims.

(B) *Anaesthetic Advisory Committee*

Every death investigated by a coroner which occurs after a patient in hospital has received an anaesthetic is carefully reviewed by the Chief Coroner. Many of these cases are intensively investigated by the Anaesthetic Advisory Committee to the Chief Coroner which is composed of five senior anaesthetists, along with other specialists such as surgeons, as required.

Not only does the committee provide a complete review of these complex cases, but their recommendations concerning improvements in procedures, drugs and equipment are disseminated to hospital staffs across Canada. The committee also provides expert witnesses at inquests, an essential function when the circumstances are highly technical.

(C) *Suicides*

The tragic problem of suicide deaths in Ontario, particularly amongst teenagers, has gained some prominence in the media over the last several years. This reflects the public's concern and the concerted efforts of the many suicide prevention organizations located in major centres in the province.

Through its objective review of all possible suicide cases, the Office of the Chief Coroner is able to provide factual statistics on the actual number of suicidal deaths in Ontario (Appendix C).

(D) *Child Abuse (Battered Child)*

Child abuse continues to be a serious social problem in Ontario, although the number of recorded deaths has dropped since the Child Welfare Act was introduced in 1978. This act has increased the awareness of child abuse, but there still remains a reticence on the part of physicians, nurses, and social workers to definitely identify such cases.

The statistics for the past five years are as follows:

1978 — 8
1979 — 7
1980 — 5
1981 — 6
1982 — 6

Following is a breakdown of how these deaths were disposed of:

I.	Investigation only	3
II.	Inquest only	8
III.	Charges laid and dismissed	4
IV.	Inquest and charges laid and dismissed	1
V.	Investigation and/or inquest and convictions	14
VI.	Charges laid and cases still pending before the courts	2

HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT

The purpose of this act is to provide for *inter-vivos* gifts for transplants and post mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes.

The Chief Coroner's main role is to co-ordinate the various donor programmes, promote the signing of consent forms and assist in the harvesting of organs where consents have been obtained.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at the present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, brains, hearts, lungs and livers. The need for such organs is ever-increasing because of recent major breakthroughs in surgical techniques and drug therapy.

The public attitude has changed remarkably in the past few years as more and more people are signing consents to donate their bodies or parts of their bodies for therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research. A consent form under the Human Tissue Gift Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence since 1975. Numerous enquiries are received daily, not only from licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from persons who obtain our brochure "Help Somebody, Someday".

Where the deceased has made no prior arrangements, a consent may be obtained from the next-of-kin for donation of the required organs.

Coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police officers are continuously reminded to look for a consent card and to discuss the possibility of donation with the next-of-kin. Physicians throughout the province can obtain information, make arrangements or discuss the case with a knowledgeable physician by calling a central number at the Toronto General Hospital which has 24-hour coverage.

POST MORTEM ORGAN DONATIONS

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Kidneys	183	189	206	218	238
Eyes	868	956	974	947	1008
Joints	20	14	15	15	12
Pituitary Glands	5064	6909	5388	6273	6107
Brains	NA	NA	NA	NA	103

THE GENERAL INSPECTOR OF ANATOMY

The Anatomy Act provides a means whereby designated schools of anatomy are able to receive donated and unclaimed bodies which are used in the teaching of gross anatomy.

The Chief Coroner, who is also appointed as General Inspector of Anatomy, administers this act with the assistance of 19 local inspectors and one anatomy clerk.

During the year 1982, a total of 269 bodies were transported to the eight schools of anatomy in the province of Ontario. Of this total, 259 were donated and 10 were unclaimed. The number of bodies received at each school is as follows:

(1) University of Toronto	113
(2) University of Ottawa	32
(3) University of Western Ontario (London)	65
(4) Queen's University (Kingston)	14
(5) McMaster University (Hamilton)	14
(6) University of Guelph	11
(7) University of Waterloo	4
(8) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	16

These schools provide courses in human anatomy to medical and dental students, chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and many others. In addition, bodies are often made available to post-graduate students and surgical specialists for use in developing new surgical techniques and for other research purposes.

The number of bodies received by each school bears no relationship to the student enrolment or the number of courses offered. Anatomy students at the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario still dissect individual bodies, whereas McMaster University uses only prosected bodies, in conjunction with anatomic models, video tapes and diagrams. The other anatomy schools have modified programmes with some dissection being carried out, in conjunction with audio-visual displays.

A memorial service is held by each school at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and many invited to pay tribute.

The General Inspector makes an annual visit to each school for the purpose of inspecting their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies.

During the year 1982, a total of 89 unclaimed bodies were disposed of by burial by the various municipalities throughout the province on warrants issued by local inspectors or coroners, under section 11 of the Anatomy Act. In addition, there were 25 bodies initially reported as unclaimed which were subsequently claimed for burial.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN ONTARIO	—	—	62,675	62,838	63,508
INVESTIGATIONS	27,078	27,005	27,689	27,050	26,912
POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS	9,285	8,813	8,469	8,395	8,357
INQUESTS	254	290	287	260	252
CREMATIONS	9,128	9,562	10,554	11,806	12,488
BODIES — ANATOMY ACT	450	438	400	402	383

	DEATHS	POST MORTEMS
NATURAL	22,614	5,073
ACCIDENTAL	2,820	2,090
SUICIDE	1,282	1,008
HOMICIDE	183	181
UNDETERMINED AND FOUND REMAINS	11	4
ANIMAL BONES	2	1
TOTAL:	26,912	8,357

APPENDIX B

INQUEST STATISTICS

Recommendations

Inquest Verdicts Received	252	
Total Deaths Involved	299	
Recommendations made by coroners' juries		1,160
1982 Recommendations implemented to date		825
Recommendations from previous years implemented during 1982		264
Coroners' recommendations implemented		30
Total recommendations implemented in 1982		1,119

Number of Inquests Held by County, District or Regional Municipality

Algoma	11	Niagara	8
Brant	4	Nipissing	2
Bruce	2	Northumberland	2
Cochrane	7	Ottawa-Carleton	11
Dufferin	3	Oxford	2
Durham	9	Parry Sound	—
Elgin	2	Peel	16
Essex	6	Perth	2
Frontenac	11	Peterborough	5
Grey	2	Prescott & Russell	1
Haldimand-Norfolk	1	Prince Edward	—
Haliburton	—	Rainy River	—
Halton	5	Renfrew	—
Hamilton-Wentworth	6	Simcoe	8
Hastings	3	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	4
Huron	3	Sudbury	6
Kenora	4	Temiskaming	3
Kent	1	Thunder Bay	4
Lambton	3	Victoria	—
Lanark	1	Waterloo	5
Leeds & Grenville	1	Wellington	3
Lennox & Addington	1	Metro Toronto	62
Manitoulin	—	York	10
Middlesex	11	Total:	252
Muskoka	1		

APPENDIX C

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES 1974-1982

YEAR	Age Group 0-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & over	TOTAL
1982	99	282	230	202	222	247	1,282
1981	97	247	215	209	242	263	1,273
1980	96	297	224	220	225	258	1,320
1979	98	279	239	231	213	242	1,302
1978	95	322	235	251	235	208	1,346
1977	109	332	212	247	236	246	1,382
1976	87	266	209	247	228	202	1,239
1975	107	286	181	249	233	221	1,277
1974	105	257	215	260	231	225	1,293

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES — 1982

Age Group	Male No.	Male %	Female No.	Female %	Total for Age Group	% for Age Group
0-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-19	83	83.8	16	16.2	99	7.7
20-29	213	75.5	69	24.5	282	22.0
30-39	164	71.3	66	28.7	230	17.9
40-49	135	66.8	67	33.2	202	15.8
50-59	156	70.3	66	29.7	222	17.3
60-69	102	65.0	55	35.0	157	12.3
70-79	50	70.4	21	29.6	71	5.5
80 & over	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	1.5
TOTAL:	919	71.7	363	28.3	1,282	100.0

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R.F. Egan, Chairman
A. Perik, Administration Officer

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission, administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Police Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal forces in their negotiations during 1982.

The Arbitration Commission is a five member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the Arbitration Commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration. The Arbitration Commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Solicitor General. It is the objective of the Arbitration Commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1982 are:

Mr. George W. Adams
Dr. A.P. Aggarwal
Professor Peter G. Barton
Ms. G. Gail Brent
Mr. Kevin M. Burkett
Mr. R.G. Geddes
Hon. Mayer Lerner, Q.C.
Professor Richard H. McLaren
Ms. Maureen K. Saltman
Professor J.W. Samuels
Mr. Kenneth P. Swan
Professor Bruce Welling

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

The Chairman of the Arbitration Commission is Mr. Rory F. Egan. The other members of the Arbitration Commission are His Honour Judge Philip G. Givens, Mr. Ted Johnson, Mr. L. Langlois and Mr. J.L. McIntyre. Other than the Chairman, two members of the Arbitration Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members represent police forces. All five members of the Arbitration Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in council.

The Arbitration Commission has no role to play nor does it have any responsibilities to fulfil during the actual conciliation or actual arbitration processes. However, during the conciliation and arbitration process, the commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and various experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If, during their attempts to renew a collective agreement, either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. During the year 1982, the Arbitration Commission received 17 requests for conciliation services and the conciliation officer, Mr. Victor Scott, was successful in assisting the parties to reach a settlement in 13 disputes. The remaining 4 disputes proceeded to arbitration.

The requests in 1982 for conciliation services were significantly lower than 1981, where Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 42 conciliation hearings. The main reason for this reduction in requests was due to the fact that in 1981 Mr. Scott was successful in assisting the parties in arriving at two-year agreements which would not expire until December, 1982. The Arbitration Commission seeks to encourage the use of conciliation as an invaluable aid to effective bargaining and harmonious relationships.

The arbitrations processed through the commission in 1982 are listed below. When referring to "rights" and "interest" disputes, it should be remembered that "rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve the interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas "interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Place	Arbitrator	Date of Award	Dispute
Halton Region	G. Brent	Jan. 19, 1982	"Rights"
Innisfil Twp.	Hon. M. Lerner, Q.C.	Jan. 28, 1982	"Rights"
Espanola	Dr. A.P. Aggarwal	Feb. 3, 1982	Interest
Belleville	P.G. Barton	May 14, 1982	Interest
Southampton	J.W. Samuels	May 19, 1982	"Rights"
Hamilton-Wentworth	Hon. M. Lerner, Q.C.	May 28, 1982	"Rights"
Metro Toronto	K. Swan	June 14, 1982	Interest
Walkerton	M. Saltman	June 17, 1982	Interest
Vanier	R.H. McLaren	June 18, 1982	Interest
Arnprior	J. Samuels	July 7, 1982	Interest
Stratford	Dr. A.P. Aggarwal	July 9, 1982	"Rights"
Fergus	G. Brent	July 13, 1982	Interest
Dresden	P.G. Barton	July 27, 1982	Interest
Hamilton-Wentworth	G.W. Adams	Aug. 3, 1982	"Rights"
Point Edward	M. Saltman	Aug. 10, 1982	Interest
Chesley	G. Brent	Sept. 3, 1982	Interest
Sudbury	K. Swan	Sept. 27, 1982	"Rights"
Haldimand-Norfolk	R. McLaren	Sept. 29, 1982	"Rights"
Toronto	B. Welling	Oct. 7, 1982	"Rights"
Toronto	M. Saltman	Oct. 8, 1982	"Rights"
Kingston	J.W. Samuels	Nov. 26, 1982	"Rights"
Leamington	M. Saltman	Nov. 26, 1982	"Rights"
Metro Toronto	K. Swan	Dec. 13, 1982	"Rights"
Ottawa	G. Brent	Dec. 14, 1982	"Rights"
Alexandria	B. Welling	Dec. 15, 1982	"Rights"

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration and conciliation hearings are made by the Arbitration Commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Some significant arbitration decisions rendered in 1982 are described below in abridged form.

Durham Regional Police Association v. *Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police* November 23, 1982, Supreme Court of Canada.

The Police Act, s. 29(2), provides that the association and commission may bargain concerning "working conditions". It was held that this legislation empowers an arbitrator to award, as a benefit in a collective agreement, the right for police officers who are charged with an offence flowing from their duties to be reimbursed for reasonable legal expenses, should they be acquitted. It was further held that the Police Act does not conflict with the discretion given to municipal councils to similarly make reimbursement of legal expenses. There being no conflict present, the benefit awarded by the arbitrator is valid and operative. This decision overturned the ruling of the Ontario Court of Appeal.

Southampton Police Association v *Southampton Police Committee*, J.W. Samuels, May 19, 1982.

A constable of this small police force was denied a reclassification from third class constable based on allegations of lack of maturity and improper off-duty conduct.

Allegations of immaturity accepted by the Police Committee proved to be hearsay and untrue. The arbitrator was critical of the committee for having accepted from the Chief of Police such unreliable evidence and then compounding the error by failing to allow the constable an opportunity to answer the allegations against him.

It was found as fact that the constable, who was legally married, was living with a married woman not his wife. Further, the constable frequented the local bars while off duty and on one occasion, while on vacation, he visited a hotel room with an exotic dancer. It was held that the officer had not committed any offence in law by these actions and that there was no evidence that this behaviour had affected his performance as a police officer.

The arbitrator ordered that the officer be reclassified as a first class constable.

Board of Commissioners of Police for the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto v *Metropolitan Toronto Police Association*, Kenneth P. Swan, June 14, 1982.

It was held that a clause which would give exclusive bargaining rights to the association was not arbitrable. The Police Act specifies that the board must negotiate with the bargaining committee of a majority of the members of the force. Only if the association represents a majority of the members of the force therefore, can the board bargain with it.

It was held that requirements relating to the place of residence of members of the force are arbitrable since such requirements are negotiable as being "working conditions" pursuant to s. 29 of the Police Act. This issue remains arbitrable even though the residence requirements have been promulgated by the board as regulations "for the government of the police force" pursuant to s. 16 of the Police Act.

The arbitrator rejected a proposal by the association which would prevent further civilianization of certain police duties. He reasoned that the policy expressed by the Police Act is to encourage efficient, responsive police forces. Consequently, an arbitrator should not limit that policy except as clearly required to protect the reasonable working conditions of police officers.

The Corporation of the Town of Arnprior v *The Arnprior Police Association*, J.W. Samuels, July 7, 1982.

It appeared that the general economic slump had caused particularly high unemployment in this small community. The arbitrator held that while normally police compensation is compared to that of other similar police forces, the compensation package must reflect in part the economic circumstances of the local community. Police officers in a prosperous community will be paid more than officers in a struggling town. An 11.5% salary increase was awarded accordingly.

The Stratford Police Association v *The Stratford Board of Commissioners of Police*, Dr. Arjun P. Aggarwal, July 9, 1982.

A constable was charged with neglect of duty contrary to the regulations of the Police Act. He appeared at a hearing of this matter before the Deputy Chief and was acquitted. The constable claimed overtime for an appearance to testify in his own defence at the hearing. The collective agreement provided that officers could claim overtime when ". . . required to attend court as a witness . . . in the service of the Department".

The arbitrator rejected the officer's claim for overtime. He reasoned that the officer's time spent in these circumstances could not be regarded as time spent "in the service of the department".

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Leamington v *The Leamington Police Association*, Maureen K. Saltman, November 26, 1982.

An officer fell ill prior to his scheduled vacation and remained ill throughout most of his vacation. The officer grieved when the board refused to reschedule the vacation leave during which the officer was actually ill.

It was held that the Police Act provides jurisdiction for the arbitration of grievances only if the grievance refers to a matter which is dealt with in the collective agreement. Although the agreement dealt with vacation entitlement and sick leave, it was silent on the issue of what happens when an employee takes ill during a period of vacation. Hence, the grievance was found to be inarbitrable.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Kingston and The Kingston Police Association, J.W. Samuels, November 26, 1982.

The collective agreement provided that when an officer was called in to serve court time, he was entitled to a minimum compensation of five hours at one-and-one-half times the normal rate of pay. The arbitrator ruled that when the grieving officer had to attend two different courts within a five hour period, his return to work was all one call-in. Accordingly, he was entitled only to five hours pay at the overtime rate.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Leamington v *The Leamington Police Association*, Maureen K. Saltman, November 26, 1982.

The collective agreement expired December 31, 1980. The grievor resigned from the force and Association, March 21, 1981. On August 17, 1981, the board and association entered into an agreement providing for a wage increase retroactive to January 1, 1981. The grievor made application for the retroactive wage increase from January 1, 1981 to the date of his resignation.

After a review of the relevant precedents, the arbitrator held that the grievor had standing to grieve even though he was no longer a member of the association. Further, the retroactive salary increase to the date of his resignation was found to be owing, and the grievance was accordingly allowed.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto v *The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association*, Kenneth P. Swan, December 13, 1982.

The association grieved the transfer of court security functions from uniformed to civilian personnel. After an extensive review of the

relevant legislation and case law, the arbitrator found that this civilianization was not contrary to the collective agreement. Further, it was held that civilian Court Security Officers do not perform substantially the same duties as constables generally. Consequently, the Court Security Officers could not be deemed to be members of the bargaining unit covered by the collective agreement. Accordingly, they were not entitled to the same rate of pay as that set for constables.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Ottawa v *The Ottawa Police Association*, Gail Brent, December 14, 1982.

The grievor, a civilian employee, alleged that she had been discharged without just cause. The collective agreement did not contain provision which limited the board's right of discharge to "just cause" situations. There were no other provisions in the agreement from which a "just cause" standard could be inferred. Accordingly, the arbitrator ruled that she lacked jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. Any remedy that the grievor might have, would arise from common law and would be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts.

- The Ottawa Police Association has applied for Judicial Review.

Emergency Planning Office

K.J.W. Reeves, Co-ordinator
J.L. Ellard, Deputy Co-ordinator

The Emergency Planning Office (EPO) was established in 1980 with the following broad functions allocated to it:

(a) Coordinate and enhance the effectiveness of emergency planning within Ontario and, to the extent warranted, act as liaison, and coordinate planning with other provinces and the Federal government;
(b) Develop plans for major air crashes, snow emergencies, other peacetime emergencies and war emergencies;
(c) Develop plans for, and be prepared to direct and coordinate operations in the event of a nuclear emergency at a reactor site in Ontario, or from outside the province at a site adjacent to our borders;
(d) Monitor the emergency plan and response arrangements of other ministries and be prepared to coordinate where necessary;
(e) Assist municipalities and the private sector in the development of emergency plans, and
(f) Ensure effective communications in an emergency.

In 1982, the pace of activities in the EPO quickened considerably as the various programmes inherent in the functions of the EPO evolved and new responsibilities were absorbed relating to municipal, provincial and federal levels of emergency planning and preparedness. Examples are:

a. development of municipal guidelines for emergency planning (to be published in 1983);
b. trans-border alerting arrangement with U.S. authorities;
c. continuing programme to encourage development of emergency plans at municipal levels of government; and
d. negotiations with the Federal government to enhance federal support to Provincial emergency planning objectives.

Several programmes which were given special emphasis in 1982 and continuing through 1983 and beyond are:

(a) Administer a Joint Emergency Planning Programme in which the Federal government provides financial contributions to assist provinces in meeting the cost of projects aimed at enhancing the overall national emergency response capability. In Ontario, JEPP funds are made available only to municipalities at this time. In 1982, a total of $418,071.13 in funding assistance was made available to 22 separate municipalities for a wide variety of projects designed to improve their capability to respond to emergencies.
(b) Encourage and arrange attendance at Emergency Planning courses held at the Federal Study Centre in Arnprior, Ontario. Each year, more than 80 separate courses are conducted covering 22 different specialities. The EPO arranged the attendance of 136 candidates in the past year. The most highly sought-after courses in 1982 were:

Course Title	Attendance
Transportation of Dangerous Goods	48
Plans and Operations, Peace	39
Mayors and Elected Officials Conference	13

(c) Following a series of nuclear contingency exercises conducted since 1981, it was decided to implement a number of recommended changes to the Province of Ontario Nuclear Contingency Off-site Plan. A consultant was engaged and work commenced in April, 1982. A new plan has been drafted and will be tested in an exercise to be held at Pickering Nuclear Generating Station in May, 1983. In the same period, working groups have been established to study and resolve seven separate, major issues relating to the management of nuclear contingencies and to recommend policies and procedures that will be incorporated in a final plan to be promulgated after approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Administration Division

P.F.L. Gow, Executive Director

The Administration Division provides management, resource planning and allocation, maintains fiscal controls, supplies analytical and specialized support services. It facilitates and evaluates the achievement of ministry objectives through management processes, and provides all agencies and programs with financial, personnel, communications, and administrative services.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION BRANCH

Analysis and Planning

The Planning and Evaluation Branch facilitates the development and maintenance on a continuing basis of factual information and evaluation, to assist in the practical decision-making process for the programs, activities and operations of the ministry. Performance is evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations, through a quarterly management report. This report is distributed to senior management and all line managers of the ministry. A comprehensive revision of the Ministry Administrative Manual is being undertaken by the branch.

Management Systems Services

The Management Systems Services provide systems support, development, consulting and co-ordinating services to the Administration and Public Safety Divisions of the ministry. Projects undertaken during 1982 involved both manual and computer systems and included the following:

- Implementation of a Hotel Inspection Control System for the Hotel Inspection Program.
- Design and development of a new reporting system for the recording of fire occurrences.
- Feasibility and implementation projects for word processing equipment in various areas of the ministry.
- Ongoing support of the Fire Marshal's Statistical Reporting System.

PERSONNEL SERVICES BRANCH

The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function, with the exception of the recruitment of OPP uniformed members, negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association and staff development within the OPP.

The branch provides advice, counselling and direction to all ministry units and ensures that Ontario government personnel policies, legislation, regulations and related ministry policies and procedures are adhered to.

To ensure that on-site service is provided to the Ontario Provincial Police Force, a part of the branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street.

FINANCIAL SERVICES BRANCH

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for provision of financial and related services to the ministry. These include:

a) the design, communication, implementation and maintenance of financial administrative systems;
b) ensuring the financial controllership functions in the ministry;
c) participating in the development of ministry policies and procedures;
d) provision of timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory service;
e) purchasing of goods and services for the ministry;
f) coordination and control of the ministry budgeting process;
g) coordination of the ongoing development of the Management by Results (MBR) system of the ministry;
h) maintenance of the various financial processing systems such as payroll, payment of accounts, cashiering and revenue recording, and accountable advances; and
i) provision of administrative services such as supply and messenger services to 25 Grosvenor Street, and maintenance of the asset control system for the ministry.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ADVISOR

The Advisor provides advice and guidance on matters of policy, planning, and application to the ministry on subjects relating to the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Public Safety Division and other areas of the ministry.

The Advisor represents the ministry on a number of Committees and is responsible for delivering the ministry's viewpoint on a variety of subjects both within the Government of Ontario and with other federal and non-government agencies.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this ministry demand that the resources available be applied in a most effective manner. In view of the significant cost in the delivery of policing services throughout the province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities. In this regard, the Interministerial Committee composed of representatives from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Treasury and Economics and Management Board Secretariat have been involved in a complete review of the organization and financing of policing in Ontario.

COMMUNICATIONS POLICY ADVISOR

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Ministry on policy and programs requiring communications expertise. He helps ensure that government communications policies are applied well in the ministry; initiates planning and development of such policies; advises ministry agencies on program delivery; chooses techniques to be used, and monitors their effectiveness. He manages communications activities of the Ministry Office, answers public enquiries, acts as liaison with the media, and assists program managers in these areas.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. In 1982, these included the distribution of films to interested groups, and of public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services.

The Communications Policy Advisor continued to assist the Chief Coroner in publicizing and increasing public and medical participation in the Human Tissue Gift Act. A series of video and radio tapes were produced on the topic, and distributed to all broadcasting stations in Ontario.

The Communications Policy Advisor provided various other services, and represented the ministry on a number of committees, including:

- the Crime Prevention Committee working with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association and the Ontario Police Commission;
- customer service specialist training;
- new public access directory;
- French language services;
- proposed new medal for Auxiliary Police
- advising the OPP Academy on policy and production of videotaped programs;
- Visual Identity Program;
- "on-camera" television interview training of Ministry personnel;
- the Council of Communications Directors, for which he is chairman of the Film and Electronics Media Committee;
- compiled and wrote "Switching On Ontario", a report on the potential for governmental use of computer-based information technology;
- Publicity Planning Committee, FuturePod;

He produced the ministry's Annual Report, and was a guest lecturer on the subjects of computer and Telidon technology, better communications, clear writing, and government public relations at a number of police/fire courses and to other ministries.

DIRECTOR OF MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS

The Director of Media Communications prepares speeches and statements for the Ministry of the Solicitor General and speeches for other ministry staff.

The Media Communications Branch also answers questions from the news media on matters pertaining to ministry business, prepares news releases and arranges interviews and news conferences for the Solicitor General and other ministry officials.

In addition, the Director of Media Communications provides advice on media communications and public relations to the chairman of the Ontario Police Commission, the Chief Coroner, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Ontario Fire Marshal and the Emergency Planning Co-ordinator as requested.

Activities for the Director of Media Communications in 1982 included providing liaison between the Solicitor General and the media for the Medonte train derailment in February and March, and assisting the Chief Coroner in preparing and conducting media tours of a high rise fire site in Toronto in August.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General	The Honourable George W. Taylor Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General	R.M. McLeod, Q.C.

Ministry Office	J. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Deputy S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor A. Dickie, Director, Media Communications K. Gardner, Director, Internal Audit N. O'Connor, Human Resources Development C.J. Potier, Police Liaison Co-ordinator R.N. Rintoul, Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor J.M. Ritchie, Q.C., Director of Legal Services

Emergency Planning Office	K.J.W. Reeves, Coordinator

Ontario Police Commission	S. MacGrath, Chairman J.P. MacBeth, Q.C., Vice-Chairman W.T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member Dr. Reva Gerstein, Ph.D., Member T.A. Hockin, Ph.D., Member

Ontario Provincial Police	J.L. Erskine, Commissioner K.W. Grice, Deputy Commissioner, Services R.A. Ferguson, Deputy Commissioner, Field Operations J.W. Lidstone, Deputy Commissioner, Special Services Operations

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission	R.F. Egan, Chairman A. Perik, Administration Officer

Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister	F.L. Wilson, Q.C.
Office of the Fire Marshal	J.R. Bateman
Office of the Chief Coroner	R.C. Bennett, M.D.
Centre of Forensic Sciences	D.M. Lucas
Forensic Pathology	J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D.

Administration Division

Executive Director	P.F.L. Gow
Financial Services	L.H. Edwards, Director
Personnel Services	T.A. Thomson, Director
Planning & Evaluation	G.A. Krishna, Director